OMB Control No. 1024-0018
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Listed 7/5/2024

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church Complex
Other names/site number: Rock of Faith Baptist Church
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 1651, 1667 East Main Street, 498 Berkeley Road, and 1640 East Mound Street
City or town: Columbus State: Ohio County: Franklin
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X__local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B _X__C ___D

Barbara Powell
DSHPO/Dept. Head, Inventory & Registration **May 20, 2024**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	[X]
Public – Local	[ ]
Public – State	[ ]
Public – Federal	[ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Religion – religious facility – church
_Education – school___
Domestic – single dwelling – rectory
_Domestic – multiple family - convent_____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__Vacant_ (Church, Rectory and High School)_____
__Apartments (Convent)_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_Late 19th & 20th century revivals – Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __limestone, brick, ceramic tile, slate_____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church Complex is on the near east side of Columbus, Ohio. The rectory, the earliest of the four buildings, dates from the mid-19th century (1850-1865) and was located along the historic National Road (today U.S. Route 40) between Cumberland, Maryland, and Vandalia, Illinois. The rectory is a five-bay brick vernacular Classical I-house with a gable roofline and a single-bay Italianate front porch. The church is immediately east of the rectory. Completed in 1916, it was designed by Harvey H. Heistand, a noted Ohio architect. It is a brick Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival style building measuring three by eight bays, with a gable ceramic tile roof and a brick campanile set back from the main north elevation. Distinguishing features include a colonnaded recessed entrance with stone columns and archways; intricate diamond- or diaper-patterned brickwork; polychrome terracotta wall ornamentation in the gables and along the upper side walls; a centered rose window on the main elevation; and stained-glass windows on the side elevations. The historic sanctuary is intact and retains its ornate altar baldachin, the nave retains its barrel-vaulted ceiling, bas-relief Stations of the Cross, and decorative details; a separate chapel, plainer in design, also is intact. The three-story high school, also designed by Hiestand, was completed in 1927. Designed to be in "unity and harmony"[1] with the church, it features similar brickwork and polychrome ornamentation, entrances with stone surrounds, and a ceramic tile roof. Its interior has deteriorated, but the original room arrangement, volume of spaces, and historic windows are intact. The Convent was designed by Louis Karlsberger, a Columbus architect, and dedicated in early January of 1953. Although it was built several decades after the high school, it reflects the same design aesthetic but in a more modest form with less ornamentation, such as the band of plain terra cotta ornamentation along the cornice line instead of the polychrome utilized in the church and high school designs. The church was closed in 1979 and sold to another religious denomination in 1983; the school and rectory have been vacant for a number of years; and the convent was recently converted to apartments. All of the buildings retain a high degree of integrity and continue to represent their original functions, architectural design, and craftsmanship. In addition, the church retains its original Roman Catholic religious ornamentation and detailing.

[1] *Holy Rosary Golden Jubilee,* p. 25.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Holy Rosary Church Complex is located in the block bounded by East Main Street on the north, East Mound Street on the south, Seymour Avenue on the east, and Berkeley Road on the west. This block was part of the original acreage of the farm on which the mid-century farmhouse (rectory) stood. At the time of construction, the house was located well outside the city boundaries but under three miles from the Ohio Statehouse at the center of downtown Columbus. East Main Street was part of the historic early 19th century National Road (today a National Scenic Byway), an important early highway that extended from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois. As the city expanded, Main Street remained an important east-west thoroughfare and is still part of US Route 40. Along the street was a combination of neighborhood scale commercial buildings, institutions (churches, an orphanage, and residential missions for women and children), along with residential buildings interspersed throughout. Mound Street, Seymour Avenue, and Berkeley Road are mainly residential streets developed during the early 20th century. The neighborhood has a mix of buildings being revitalized, some vacant and underutilized buildings that may yet see reinvestment, and some open lots where buildings once stood. Recent new investment along Main Street is beginning to fill some of the empty lots. Due to its large scale, Holy Rosary church and its associated buildings are major landmarks in this near east side neighborhood.

The nominated property includes the church, rectory, high school, convent and a temporary pre-fabricated structure (non-contributing) on the original site of the elementary school immediately south of the church. The remainder of the block (outside the nomination boundaries) includes the following: two vacant grass-covered lots immediately west of the rectory, and three single-family homes that have been converted to commercial use and are vacant next to them at the corner of Main Street and Berkeley Road; two single-family homes along Berkeley Road immediately north of the high school; and vacant land east of the convent at the northwest corner of East Mound Street and Seymour Avenue. Paved vacated alleys from Main Street and Berkeley Road provide access to the paved parking area in the middle of the block.

Description

Holy Rosary Church Exterior

Holy Rosary Church is an exceptionally-detailed brick building constructed in the Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival style. (Photos #1-2) It has an irregular rectangular form and measures three by eight bays. Its brick bearing walls – laid up in a distinctive and complex diaper pattern -- rest on a limestone foundation, and the gable roof is composed of ceramic tiles. Significant and well-preserved ornamental features include stained glass windows and polychrome decorative terracotta panels along the cornice line, in the gables, and on the campanile. The campanile, one of the defining features of the building, extends well above the peak of the church's roof, and has the same brick pattern and detailing as the main block of the church. Each elevation is described in detail below.

It is the intricate detailing and quality of materials that make this building so interesting from both a visual and an architectural perspective. The north (main) elevation is simple in form and has a central three-part round-arched recessed entrance with a rose window centered above. Seven steps lead up to the entrance; its arches are supported in the middle bay by two stone Corinthian columns; the tops of all three arches are lined with the same stone; and the bases of the two outer arches terminate in a horizontal stone band that separates the lower portion of the façade from the upper wall area. The entrance ceiling forms a shallow barrel vault, with the areas between the brick ribs forming a basket-weave design. At the three arched entry doors, stone detailing terminates with stone Corinthian capitals resting above brick pilasters. The arched panel above each door features basket-weave brickwork and a circular brick medallion. The double wood doors, each with twelve panels, have glass transoms. (Photo #5) The rose window has stone mullions separating the glass panes. Decorative terra cotta panels line the gable, and a large cross is mounted at the peak of the roof. Exterior brickwork on the entire building is laid in an intricate diamond or diaper pattern accentuated by the use of red, brown, and gray brick. The brickwork on this elevation has an extra treatment below the stone banding: slightly recessed rectangular panels flanking the central entrance, laid in alternating rows of headers and stretchers.

The east elevation extends along Seymour Avenue and features round-arched stained-glass windows separated by graduated brick pilasters with terra cotta detailing at the top; and a side entrance in the seventh bay that fills the space between the lower pilasters. A brick retaining wall hides the double-sided stairs. Another extension located in the fourth bay forms the exterior of the confessional. Brickwork below the windows is alternating stretcher and header bond, while the upper wall surfaces repeat the intricate diamond pattern used on all of the elevations. (Photos #6–8)

The west (side) of the church follows the same design as the east elevation for the first six bays. The seventh bay is where the square campanile begins, which forms the entrance to the original side chapel. The campanile has an open arcade with round medieval appearance with solid brick walls with only two small vertical windows on each elevation. The open arcade has three round-arched openings separated by brick columns and accentuated with terra cotta detailing which is repeated on each of the four sides. The brickwork below the arcade is the repeated diamond pattern, which is framed by wide bands of alternating rows of header and stretcher bond terminating in corbel brickwork below the arcade. The chapel is a single story with a gable roofline. It has round-arched windows with stone sills, decorative brickwork and brick pilasters. The detailing is similar to that of the church. (Photos # 1, 4, 9, 10)

The south (rear) elevation has a rounded apse and a one-story addition that housed the sacristy and offices. The rear upper wall of the church features the same diamond patterned brickwork and terra cotta detailing as the main church. The simple brickwork on the apse and the single-story wing repeats the alternating header and stretcher rows with a band of basketweave brickwork. The only non-original feature of the exterior is a small single-story storage shed attached to the rear of the building. (Photo #11)

Interior The interior of the church has a simple plan with an entrance vestibule flanked by a staircase to the choir loft on the west side and a small chapel that served as the baptistry on the east side with an entrance from the church; a large rectangular nave measuring 65x 190 feet; a coffered barrel-vaulted ceiling; and the sanctuary with an altar and baldachin in the apse.

The shallow entrance vestibule leads directly into the nave of the church through three sets of wooden double doors. The barrel-vaulted ceiling is finished with smooth unornamented rectangular stone panels, while decorative paintings are located in the arched area of the upper walls on the east and west side, with smaller rectangular panels between the doors on the south side. The east panel depicts the Blessed Mother, seated on a throne, while she holds the Baby Jesus – both surrounded by a multitude of saints, a common motif in Catholic churches. The west painting depicts a ship on the sea with an image of the Blessed Mother and Baby Jesus in the upper left corner. (Photos #12-14)

The choir loft is located above the entrance vestibule and had a pipe organ at one time. A paneled wood balcony is visible at the back of the church. The rose window features twelve panes of stained glass with patterns alternating in dominant colors of red and blue around a small circular pane. The outer border consists of 24 identical smaller round-topped sections of glass. (Photo #15)

A small chapel that served as the baptistry is located on the east side of the church. It is separated from the nave by a tall round-arched opening with a wrought iron screen and gate that extends for approximately two-thirds of its height. The flat ceiling features coffered panels. The pink and beige marble altar features a round arched marble back altar. The baptismal font used during the sacrament of Baptism would have been located in this space originally. It was removed after the church was sold to a Baptist congregation. (Photos #16, 17)

The nave is a single rectangular space with a barrel-vaulted ceiling that creates an impressive volume of three to four stories in height. The sanctuary, which contains an elaborate baldachin over the main altar and a semi-circular apse with semi-dome ceiling, is the major focal point of the entire space. The flooring throughout is terrazzo. (Photos # 18, 19)

The east and west walls of the church feature round-arched stained-glass windows with multicolor geometric designs, rather than religious themes, placed within round-arched recesses. Between the windows are painted paneled areas bordered by plaster roping within a frame of diamond-patterned plaster panels. In the center of each panel is one of the fourteen Stations of the Cross, also made of plaster. Confessionals are located in recesses in the lower wall beneath. The wooden enclosures for the priests are intact, with a door with open fish scale grillwork in the upper half. A projecting wooden balcony is located on the west side of the church with a doorway leading to the chapel vestibule in the base of the campanile. It is supported by carved consoles and has a wrought iron screen and gate behind it. (Photos # 20-23)

The ceiling is covered with an ornate painted plaster design of recessed octagonal coffers and rosettes. Although some of the plaster is gone due to water damage, most of the ceiling remains

intact. Suspended cylindrical light fixtures, added in the early 1950s, appear to be bronze. They are hung in two rows over the areas where the wooden pews were located. (Photo #24)

Clearly, the sanctuary with the altar and apse are the most decorative and architecturally detailed areas of the church. The sanctuary is raised several steps above the floor level of the church with marble flooring used throughout. A decorative arch lines the area that forms the apse. At the center above the arch is a medallion of the Madonna and Child. Other decorative medallions are placed in a semi-circle around the Madonna. The wall area of the apse is covered in a series of rectangular recessed panels, three panels high, with recessed coffers above that match those of the main sanctuary ceiling before terminating in a semi dome with a semi-circle toward the front with radiating ribs to the back of the apse. (Photos #25, 26)

The altar and massive baldachin form the most sacred area of the church as this is the place where the priest celebrated Mass. The altar is raised three steps above the floor level of the sanctuary. Four gray and white veined marble columns with Corinthian columns support the carved wood baldachin that covers the altar. The altar is made of white marble with a central medallion with IHS, which in Catholic iconography is the name "Jesus." The baldachin has a curved profile with a drop that imitates fabric (material originally used for baldachins); four large rounded finials in each of the four corners; and a cross at the center. The underside of the baldachin has a decorative pattern in blue and gold. (Photos #27, 28)

Behind the altar are several rooms that served as the sacristy where the priest's vestments and linens, vessels, crucifixes, candles, incense, and other items used in Mass and other religious ceremonies were stored. These spaces are simple in design with plaster walls and ceilings. (Photo #29)

A separate chapel is entered from either the main church or through a door in the base of the campanile. A vestibule features a shallow groin vaulted ceiling with paintings of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St, Luke, and St. John, the four evangelists. A single light fixture is suspended from the center. The walls of the vestibule are brick. (Photos #30, 31) The chapel is a rectangular space, one story in height, with exposed wood trusses, wool paneled ceiling, plaster walls, and small round arched windows on the west wall. The altar is located at the floor level of the chapel at the south end. The marble altar table rests on four white columns, with a marble backpiece. A separate marble tabernacle rests on the altar with a crucifix above. A medallion with Madonna and Child is located on the wall above the altar. This chapel was used to celebrate daily Mass and for smaller religious events. (Photos #32-34)

A narrow rear hallway leads from the main church, sacristy, and chapel to the back door of the church. This is a secondary entrance with no ornamentation.

Rectory

The building that was used as the Rectory for the entire time Holy Rosary Parish was in existence, is a mid-19th century brick two-story I-House. The main block measures five bays by one with a slate-covered gable roof and a symmetrical façade with a central entrance. The entrance features sidelights with a wood paneled area beneath and a transom. It is accentuated

with a single-bay Italianate front porch with square wood posts with two-dimensional wood carved brackets placed in pairs that suggest a column capital, supporting the entablature and the bracketed cornice. The existing windows in the original block are double hung one-over-one sash. A brick two story wing joins the house at the southwest corner. It appears to have been built in two sections. The earliest measured two bays deep, with an additional four bays added with the same roofline and window sizes. Both of these wings were shown in an 1899 atlas of Columbus, which also showed an open porch on the east side next to the main block of the house. This was later filled in to create a two-story space. A one-story rear wing, which held a garage, was added when the building was in use as a rectory. (Photos #3, 35-38)

The interior of the rectory has very simple finishes of plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors, and simple square window and door trim. One historic fireplace has survived and is painted slate, with a design typical of the mid-19th design. The main block features a center hallway with a historic painted wood staircase railing. Sources mention that the rectory was "updated" several times to provide living areas for the parish priests, as well as their office. (Photos #39-41)

High School

Exterior

Holy Rosary High School is two-story brick building, designed to complement the church in character and materials. It is constructed on a raised foundation with alternating rows of header and stretcher brick, and a ceramic tile covered hipped roof. The east and west elevations are the same design -- measuring seven bays with central entrances. Both entrances feature stone steps with brick knee walls; double entrance doors with 10 panels on each and glass transoms above located in a slight recess surrounded by carved limestone, brick pilasters, round arch pediment with herringbone patterned brickwork, and stone coping. The classroom design is visible on the north elevation where windows appear in groups of four on the first and second floors and three on the lower level. The windows are metal double-hung. The south entrances along East Mound Street are reached by stairs to accommodate a change of grade. The original metal hand railings incorporate an "R" enclosed in a circle as part of the design. This elevation has an auditorium wing with tall round-arched windows, flat roof, and two round arched entrances and corridors leading to both the auditorium and the school. The west auditorium entrance is missing its roof. Decorative polychrome terracotta ornamentation, similar to the church, forms the cornice line on the auditorium as well as the entrance blocks on the east and west sides. (Photos #42-47)

Interior

The interior floor plan consists of east and west entrances with vestibules, a central hallway flanked by eight classrooms on the first and second floors, and administrative offices and a large auditorium/assembly hall on the lower level. A pair of side stairs at either end of the building connected all of the floors. The one-story south wing contained the auditorium with a stage at its east end and separate entrances at either end that allowed access to the auditorium without having to enter the school proper. The school entrance vestibules feature paired wooden doors with two panels below and six lights above, transoms, and sidelights. Staircases are metal with poured concrete treads and ornamental railings. Classroom wooden doors have single lower panels of four lights and six light transoms above. The recessed corridor lockers were removed at

some time in the past. Other corridor finishes include painted plaster walls and ceiling and terrazzo floors. Classrooms have metal double-hung multi-pane windows, plain painted plaster walls and ceilings, and wood floors. (Photos #48-53)

Convent

Exterior

The last building to be constructed as part of Holy Rosary Parish is the brick three story convent, designed by Columbus architect Louis F. Karlsberger and dedicated in January, 1953. Its location is slightly elevated above street level with a stone retaining wall along the sidewalk and stairs leading to the entrance. The building is rectangular with a hip roofline with new asphalt shingles, and a gable roofed wing, which housed the chapel, perpendicular to the main (south) elevation. The original entrance was through an arcaded porch. Other features of the façade include rectangular paired windows (with replacement window sash), and a projecting bay window on the first floor, where the common living area was located. The side (east and west elevations) are simple with window openings on all floors and no extraneous ornamentation. The rear (north) elevation has a small single-story wing with segmental arched openings, which was probably a screened porch or sunporch, and a tall narrow chimney in the northwest corner of the building. A band of decorative brickwork encircles the building between the second and third stories and a band of plain terra cotta encircles the parapet. (Photos # 54-58)

Interior

The interior was designed and finished in a functional manner to house 25 sisters in a communal living arrangement, with small bedrooms, and just a few shared bathrooms. The focus of the building was the private chapel, which was used by the sisters on a daily basis. During the conversion of the building into 23 apartments, the room configuration was changed with modern finishes added. The chapel was divided horizontally, but some of the features remain visible such as the stone flooring in the entrance and stairs with wrought iron railing that lead into the first floor apartment; original chamfered stone columns; and brick archways that formed the open entrance porch, which have been infilled. The projecting bay window (with replacement sash) that was part of the living room has been retained in another apartment. (Photos #59-63)

Historic Integrity

Holy Rosary Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent all retain high degrees of integrity as discussed below.

Location – All four buildings are located on their original sites and maintain the physical relationships to one another and the surrounding neighborhood as they did during the period of significance.

Setting – The Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent buildings are surrounded by a late 19th to early 20th century mixed use neighborhood, much as it was during the period of significance. Commercial land uses are concentrated on Main Street, with residential uses along the side streets. The church, with its tall bell tower, has been an important landmark in the neighborhood, ever since its construction in 1916.

Design – All four buildings maintain the major character- defining features of their architectural design and the periods during which they were constructed. The church, which is the most imposing of the three, retains all the major features of the Italian Lombard Romanesque Revival style, including its broad gable-end rectangular form, ceramic tile roof, recessed entry, tall square bell tower, large stained-glass rose window, and finely executed diaper-patterned brickwork on the exterior. The interior retains its barrel-vaulted nave and decorative coffered ceiling, stained-glass windows, sanctuary containing a marble altar and wood baldachin supported by marble columns, and its semicircular apse and decorative ceiling. The small side chapel retains its original design, with exposed wood trusses, wood ceiling, and a white marble altar. The high school retains its original decorative brickwork; entrances with brick and stone surrounds; metal double-hung windows; and interior floor plans, volume of spaces, and wooden doors and trim. The convent retains its restrained mid-20th century architectural design that included round-arched openings on front and back porches; decorative brickwork banding (matching that on the church) between the second and third floors; and simple monochrome terracotta ornamentation along the parapet. The rectory retains its classical I-house form with a symmetrical five-bay façade with end gables, slate-covered roof, central entrance with transom and sidelights, and a single-bay Italianate front porch.

Materials – All of the buildings have retained the key exterior and interior materials from their period of significance, including: brick exteriors; slate roofing on the rectory and ceramic tile roofing on the church and high school; stained glass windows, carved stone, decorative plaster, and ornamental detailing in the church; and wooden doors and surrounds, metal staircases, and original metal multi-paned windows in the school; exterior form and details on the convent; entrance and porch details on the rectory.

Workmanship – While all four buildings represent workmanship characteristic of their original design and period of construction, the church possesses an exceptional level of workmanship as evidenced by the finely executed diaper patterned exterior on all four elevations on church and tower; decorative polychrome terracotta trim; stone columns and decorative detailing at the entrance; coffered plaster barrel-vaulted ceiling, terrazzo flooring, a large single rose window and multiple simple stained glass windows; the elaborate baldachin over the main altar, and the chapel with wood trusses, wood ceiling, and decorative marble altar. Other examples of workmanship include the entrance and decorative front porch on the rectory; and the decorative brickwork, tile roofing, stone accents, decorative ironwork trim and exterior light fixtures; iron railings with the "R" logo on them on the stairs from the public sidewalk to the auditorium on the school; and the round-arched openings with stone detailing on the original front porch, decorative brickwork and terracotta ornamentation on the convent.

Feeling – All four buildings clearly convey their original uses – the rectory and convent as residences, the church as a significant place of worship, and the school as an educational facility. Taken together, they contain elements of a Roman Catholic parish with separate homes for the priests and sisters who served the parish, the church, and the parish school.

Association – The buildings are all closely associated with the period of significance and are representative of the high quality of design and execution of Columbus' Roman Catholic parish

churches and their associated schools and related buildings during the early 20th century, as new parishes were formed to accommodate the city's growing population.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1905-1953

Significant Dates
1905 – parish established and historic farmhouse used for rectory
1916 – church completed
1927 – school completed
1953 – convent completed

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Hiestand, Harvey H.
Snyder & Babbitt
Karlsberger, Louis F.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church Complex is nominated for local significance under Criterion C for architecture. As a parish complex, the buildings strongly relate to one another in their materials and elements of design. The church, completed in 1916, is dominant on the site and a significant Columbus example of a Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival style church building. Among its character-defining features are the broad gabled form, central rose window, round-arched windows and entrance portal, and tall campanile. The high school, built in 1927, was intentionally designed to complement the church with "unity and harmony," as noted in the church's *Golden Jubilee* booklet written in 1955.[2] Common elements of these two buildings include the use of ceramic tile roofs, distinctive red brick patterning with prominent mortar joints, and the presence of round and diamond-shaped polychromatic panels at the cornice. The third nominated building in the group is a former mid-19th century farmhouse converted to a rectory in 1905. It is constructed of red brick as a vernacular five-bay classical I-House, built c. 1850-1865, and retains an intact Italianate front entry porch. The convent, the last building of the complex, is more restrained in its details, reflecting its construction in 1953. Important features are the front gabled chapel with center round window, arcaded entry porch (partially filled in but still evident), and the use of decorative brick coursework and cornice panels on all four elevations, suggestive of those found on the church and school.

Both the church and the school were designed by Harvey H. Hiestand, a prominent Ohio architect perhaps best known as the originator of the Department of Architecture at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Although Hiestand was involved in a number of high-profile projects while working with nationally-known architect Frank M. Andrews in New York City, Holy Rosary Church was an early and possibly his first commission as an independent architect. Partnering with local firms in his private practice, Hiestand was also involved in designs for such landmark Columbus buildings as the Dispatch Printing Co. Building and the Federal Courthouse and Post Office (NR #12000330). For Holy Rosary High School, Hiestand partnered with Snyder & Babbitt, a Columbus architectural and engineering firm that was the successor to prominent local architect Frank L. Packard after Packard's death in 1923. The convent was designed by Louis F. Karlsberger, founder of a successful Columbus architectural firm established in 1928.

The period of significance for this complex begins in 1905, the date Holy Rosary Parish was established and the existing house was first used as a rectory, and ends in 1953, the date that the convent was completed and occupied. As a religious property being nominated for its architectural and artistic distinction, the Holy Rosary complex meets Criteria Consideration A.

[2] *Holy Rosary Golden Jubilee*, p. 25

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Columbus Catholic Church History

Early History

Although the city of Columbus was established in 1812, the first Catholic services in the area were held in the 1797 settlement of Franklinton on the west side of the Scioto River. Beginning about 1818, Catholic missionaries celebrated Mass in private homes, meeting halls, and the local courthouse in Franklinton.[3] It was not until 1833 that a lot was donated to the Catholic missionaries for construction of the first Catholic church in Columbus. The church, known as St. Remigius, was built at the corner of Rich and Fifth Streets in 1838 and the first full-time priest was assigned to the city. The priest also traveled to various "missions" in the Ohio towns of Circleville, Waverly, Portsmouth, Delaware, Marion, and Lancaster. A larger church was built on the original and expanded site in 1848 and dedicated as the Church of the Holy Cross (NR #79001837). The original stone church was converted to the first Catholic school in Columbus but is no longer standing.[4]

As Columbus grew, new Catholic parishes were formed in a pattern that continued into the mid-to-late 20th century. The city population increased from 6,048 in 1840 to 17,822 in 1850. Within a few years, the city's second parish was created. St. Patrick's Church was built at the corner of Grant Avenue and Naughten Street near the northern city boundary in 1853 and dedicated with an Irish priest. In 1863 a third parish was created to serve the rapidly expanding southern section of the city. In 1868 St. Mary's Church (German Village Historic District, NR #74001490) was dedicated by a German priest to serve the neighborhood's German population. All three of these early churches continue to serve their parishes.

Due to overcrowding at St. Patrick's Church by the early 1860s, a new church was planned in the downtown area. Land was purchased in 1866 at Broad and Fifth Streets, with the church to be known as St. Joseph. Just two years later, in 1868, the Columbus Diocese was established, and the decision was made to make this new church the Cathedral Parish. Designed to hold 2,000, St. Joseph was dedicated on Christmas Day 1872. It still serves as the Cathedral for the diocese.

The Columbus Diocese

The third diocese to be established in Ohio after Cincinnati (1821) and Cleveland (1847), the Columbus Diocese served parishes in 29 counties from Columbus north to Mansfield, south to Portsmouth, and east and south along the Ohio River. The Catholic population in the Columbus Diocese at that time was estimated at 40,000, served by 41 churches, 23 chapels and stations, 43 priests, 11 clerical students, one male religious institution, four female religious institutions, one

[3] Franklinton was the county seat for Franklin County until it was relocated to Columbus in 1824. (Hooper, History of the City of Columbus, 1920, p. 27)
[4] Hooper, page 205

female academy, 23 parochial schools, and one hospital.[5] In a sketch in *Catholic Columbian* in 1907, Reverend L. W. Mulhane described the early years of the Columbus Diocese:

> In its early days the Diocese was largely an agricultural district, the first settlers from Pennsylvania and Maryland being tillers of the soil. Later came the immigrants from Ireland and Germany, who were followed by priests of their native land. At the present time mining and manufacturing have so far advanced as to predominate and control. Immigration has also added to the variety of races among the Catholic population, notably Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Lithuanians, and Slavs may be found among the mining population of the Eastern and Southern parts of the diocese; while Belgians are numerous among the workmen employed in the manufacture of glass, an industry that has risen of late years to prominence in Ohio, owing to the discovery of natural gas which is an important feature of this business.[6]

The Columbus Diocesan boundaries changed in 1944 when the Diocese of Steubenville was formed from 13 counties originally in the Columbus Diocese. The new diocese served eastern and southeastern Ohio, where industrialization of the Ohio River Valley had brought an influx of Catholics during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially immigrants from Italy, Hungary, and Poland. At the same time, the western boundary of the Columbus Diocese was extended to include counties that had been part of the Cincinnati Diocese. Today, the Columbus Diocese covers 23 counties and serves 278,000 Catholics.

Columbus Parishes

A parish generally has geographic boundaries forming a community of Catholic faithful who attend a particular church and are ministered to by its priest. Catholic schools are typically established alongside the churches, and parishioners are expected to send their children to these schools. Not surprisingly, parish boundaries were often drawn to put churches and schools within walking distance. True to form, each of the first three parishes in Columbus had an associated school.

As the city population expanded from 31,274 in 1870 to 125,560 in 1900, so did the number of Catholic parishes. In the late 19th century these formed in the neighborhoods adjacent to the center city, including Sacred Heart (1876) on the near north side (today's Italian Village); Holy Family (1877) in Franklinton on the west side; St. Dominic's (1889) on the east side; St. Francis of Assisi (1892) on the near north side (today's Victorian Village); St. John the Baptist (1895) in today's Italian Village; St. Peter's (1895) in the Milo-Grogan area; and St. John the Evangelist (1899) on the near east side.[7]

In the early years of the 20th century, parishes formed in newly developing areas in all directions outside the city's older core. These included St. Thomas in East Columbus (1900) in an area of industrial expansion and a growing population of Polish and Hungarian descent; St. Leo's on the

[5] *Diocese of Columbus – The History of Fifty Years 1868-1918.* P. 24
[6] Ibid. pp. 25-26
[7] Hooper, pp. 210-212

south side (1903), another area of industrial and residential development; Holy Name, encompassing the Ohio State University and North Columbus areas (1905); Holy Rosary on the city's east side (1905); St. Aloysius on the west side's Hilltop neighborhood (1905); St. Ladislaus in a Hungarian neighborhood on the city's far south side (1905); St. Cyprian (1912), identified as "Colored," on the east side; and Immaculate Conception (1915) in the developing Clintonville area.[8]

According to *Illustrated History of the Diocese of Columbus*, "The establishment of parishes has always followed the settlement of Catholic people in an area, but in the early days a parish would become a magnet, attracting additional Catholic settlers. The diocese has struggled at times to keep up with such developments."[9] This was certainly the case for Holy Rosary Parish, with its boundaries changed in 1931 and again in 1946 as Catholic population growth in the area exceeded its capacity. Originally extending all the way to the Franklin County line (Illustration #6), the parish boundaries were reduced to form St. Catharine Parish in the suburb of Bexley in 1931 and Christ the King Parish on Livingston Avenue in 1946 (Illustration #7). By the late 1950s, additional east side parishes were formed as suburban development expanded, including Holy Spirit in Whitehall (1947); St. Philip the Apostle in Reynoldsburg (1956); St. Pius X in Whitehall (1958); and St. Matthew in Gahanna (1959). All of these parishes have churches dating from the 1960s.

Holy Rosary Parish

East Side Historic Context

In the mid-19th century, the city of Columbus was bounded on the east by Parsons Avenue, originally known as East Public Lane. Beyond this point to the eastern boundary of Franklin County were large parcels of land with sparse development. East Main Street, known at the time as Friend Street, was the route of the National Road into Columbus; it continued west on Broad Street and survives today as part of US Route 40. An 1856 property map of Franklin County shows large agricultural lots and limited development in the area along Main Street in the vicinity of Holy Rosary. Other east-west routes included the Plank Road to Granville (East Broad Street) and Livingston Road (today's Livingston Avenue), but north-south roads connecting these were few.

Important developments on the east side included establishment of the Franklin County Fairgrounds (today's Franklin Park) in 1851 on a large tract of land fronting the south side of Broad Street 2.5 miles from the city's downtown. The fairgrounds drew settlement to the east side, aided by the Friend Street Railroad Company streetcar line, which operated on East Main Street beginning in 1868. Near where Holy Rosary would be built, the diocese in 1875 established St. Vincent Orphan Asylum at the corner of East Main Street and Rose Avenue.

The building that became the rectory for Holy Rosary was built c. 1850-1865 as a residence, likely associated with a farm. While its early history remains unknown, the dwelling is shown on

[8] Hooper, pp. 212-215

[9] Schlegel, Donald M. *Illustrated History of the Diocese of Columbus*, p. 42

Caldwell's 1872 Atlas of Franklin County as the residence of Moses Seymour. Seymour's property included 18¼ acres, which he appears to have purchased from Alexander Mooberry in 1868, according to deed records.[10] Seymour subdivided the land in 1874, laying out Seymour Avenue down the center of his property and platting 15 lots of more than an acre each.[11] By 1899, the house appears on the Baist Atlas in its current footprint, including the long ell to the rear (see Illustration #1).

In the early 1900s, residential, commercial, and institutional land uses were developing on the east side of Columbus to Nelson Road and Alum Creek, primarily along Main Street and Livingston Avenue. The land between those streets was becoming mainly residential. Large properties were subdivided and platted into smaller lots that filled with new homes as the framework for development emerged. Period maps show that the current street pattern had been established, with multiple north-south streets connecting East Main Street with Broad Street to the north and Livingston Avenue to the south. Broad Street was the premier residential street, with large late 19th and early 20th century single-family homes and early 20th century apartment buildings. East of Nelson Road, the new suburb of Bexley, incorporated in 1908, was in its early years of development. Much of the area east of Bexley remained largely farmland until the immediate post-World War II period of suburban expansion.

Parish Formation and Growth

After ordination as the fourth Bishop of the Columbus Diocese in 1904, Bishop James Hartley "early took note of the need for a parish to provide for people of the east end." It was thought "opportune to establish a parish in the district east of Wilson and Linwood avenues and lying between Broad Street on the north and Livingston Avenue on the south."[12] The original Holy Rosary parish boundaries extended east to the Franklin County line (approximately nine miles from the church). Many Catholics in this area attended Mass in the chapel at St. Vincent Orphan Asylum three blocks west of the eventual Holy Rosary site. A census from July 1, 1905, showed 64 Catholic families and 60 school-age children living within the proposed parish boundaries.[13]

When the diocese purchased land at the northwest corner of East Main Street and Seymour Avenue, some subdivision of lots had occurred along Main Street as well as on Mound Street to the south and Bryden Road to the north. Large undivided lots also remained since the area was in a transitional stage of development. The original purchase comprised "several lots stretching 415 feet along the west side of Seymour Avenue, running from Main Street to Mound, with frontage of 251 feet on Main and 150 on Mound Street.[14] The property included the extant mid-19th century brick residence, considered suitable as a rectory. Additional lots were purchased along Mound Street to the west as they became available in 1909 and 1912.[15]

[10] Mooberry-Seymour deed, December 26, 1868
[11] Moses Seymour plat, 1874
[12] *Holy Rosary Golden Jubilee*, p. 17
[13] *Diocese of Columbus, The History of Fifty Years*, 1868-1918
[14] Santa Maria, no. 9, p. 165
[15] Franklin County Deed Records 479/242 and 532/273

The new Holy Rosary pastorate was offered by Bishop Hartley to Father Francis W. Howard in May 1905. Howard was a native of Columbus, educated at Mount St. Mary's in Cincinnati. Ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Watterson in 1891, Father Howard spent many years as a parish priest in the Columbus Diocese stationed at Jackson, Ohio, and at St. Joseph's Cathedral. For a time, he was also chaplain of St. Francis and St. Anthony hospitals in Columbus. He had a strong interest in Catholic education and is credited with organizing the first Diocesan School Board in Columbus in 1901. Howard was involved in the Catholic Education Association (CEA, later known as the National Catholic Education Association) from its founding, serving as secretary-general from 1903 to 1928, president from 1928 to 1936, and a member of the Advisory Board until his death in 1944.[16] The Holy Rosary Rectory served as the general offices for the CEA while Howard was secretary-general.[17] He remained at Holy Rosary until 1923, when he was appointed by the Vatican to be the fifth Bishop of the Diocese of Covington, Kentucky, where he remained until his death.

After Holy Rosary parish was established, it attracted Catholic faithful to the neighborhood. As a result, the parish grew rapidly in its first decade, more than doubling from 500 parishioners in 1906 to 1,200 in 1916. Similarly, the school population increased from 142 students in 1906 to 230 in 1916.[18] The parish population continued to grow as Columbus expanded eastward toward Bexley. By 1923 church membership stood at 1,850, with a school enrollment of 353.[19] By 1930 the parish had grown to 3,100 members; the elementary school had 552 students and the high school 209. This growth led the Bishop to decide in 1931 to form a new parish in the eastern section of the existing one. "The territory east of Alum Creek and north of Main Street, with over a hundred households belonging to Holy Rosary, was assigned to the new St. Catharine of Siena Parish. But Holy Rosary's eastern boundary between Main and Livingston remained the county line."[20] One hundred families from Holy Rosary were lost to the new parish, according to the Jubilee recounting.

By 1944 Holy Rosary parish had grown to 3,400 members, with 434 elementary students and 399 high school students in its schools. A new parish, Christ the King, was established and marked a loss of 150 Holy Rosary families in the southeast section to the new parish with that division. The new parish included south Bexley and the newly developed neighborhoods of Berwick, Eastmoor, and Whitehall.

Building Design and Construction

At Holy Rosary, Father Howard's first task upon becoming pastor was to arrange for construction of a parish building, a brick school building costing $40,000 and completed within the first year. Classes in September 1906 totaled 123 students taught by four Sisters of St. Francis, who lived at the nearby St. Vincent orphanage. David Riebel was the school's architect; he also designed some 40 schools as architect for the Columbus Board of Education and other school boards but carried on a private practice as well. The upper story of this first school

[16] Tenkotte and Claypool, *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, 2014, page 465
[17] Hooper, p. 214
[18] *Holy Rosary Golden Jubilee*, p. 18
[19] Ibid, p. 25
[20] *Barquilla de la Santa Maria*, October, 2013

(eventually demolished in 1973) was intended to be used for church services until the parish could construct a dedicated church. As a result, the school faced Seymour Avenue, preserving the Main Street frontage for the eventual church (Illustration #2).

Within five years of the parish's founding, the need for a larger church was clear, and the congregation moved to build anew. It appears that Father Howard was intimately involved in both the choice of the church's design and the details of its construction. According to the *Holy Rosary Golden Jubilee*, "Much time and effort went into the planning of the new church. In January 1911, we find Father Howard on an extended tour of Europe... He was anxious to have crystallized in his mind the design of the new church of Holy Rosary." A January 1, 1913, article in the Columbus *Evening Dispatch* noted that "The congregation has had this work in contemplation for some time, and last winter, Father Howard was in Europe and, while in Southern France found a church of the old Roman style, which will serve as the basis of the plan." (The French church was not identified.)

Groundbreaking for the new church was on April 13, 1913, but it appears that the plans had not been finalized, as Father Howard arrived in New York on May 11, 1913, "to keep engagements with a number of architects and builders."[21] It is possible that Howard met with Harvey H. Hiestand, a New York architect at the time and ultimately selected as designer of Holy Rosary Church. Hiestand had been associated since 1905 with the firm of Frank M. Andrews, with offices in New York City. In 1913, however, he was severing his relationship and beginning an independent practice under his own name.[22]

According to the *Golden Jubilee* booklet's description of the construction timeline, work began on the church's foundation in November 1913 and then was suspended for the winter. The cornerstone of the church was laid on May 24, 1914. The building was under roof by the winter of 1914-15, and work on the interior was begun in April 1915. The church was completed and the first Mass was celebrated on February 2, 1916. The care with which the building was built was described in a Columbus *Evening Dispatch* article of May 18, 1916: "In order that everything might have the most careful attention the work on the building was done slowly and under the direct supervision of Father Howard with the result the church is one of the finest pieces of church architecture to be found in Columbus."[23] An article from 1979 about Holy Rosary similarly recounted, "Howard's proprietary eye on its progress is legendary."[24] The legend holds that, using binoculars, Howard made daily inspections as exterior brickwork progressed to ensure that the complex diaper/diamond pattern was properly done.[25]

Following Howard's appointment as Bishop of Covington, Kentucky in 1923, Father John J. Murphy was appointed pastor. Like his predecessor, Father Murphy was interested in education. He served as the first superintendent of Columbus Diocesan schools and also was active in the

[21] *Cincinnati Enquirer*, May 11, 1913, p. 5
[22] *Palladium-Item* (Richmond, Indiana), April 11, 1919, p. 11
[23] *Columbus Evening Dispatch*, May 18, 1916, p. 5
[24] *Columbus Dispatch*, January 14, 1979, p. 14
[25] *Architecture: Columbus*, 1976, p. 191

National Catholic Education Association.[26] For the first time, a high school class was located in the elementary school building, with 35 students registered in 1924. Soon there was interest in building a separate high school. Harvey Hiestand was once again hired as the architect, creating a school that complemented the design of the church. For the design of the school, "It was thought best able to continue, without slavish imitation, unity and harmony in the parish plan."[27] This time Hiestand partnered with the Columbus architectural and engineering firm of Snyder & Babbitt. Ground was broken on November 4, 1926, and the school was dedicated on August 21, 1927. It included eight classrooms, a large assembly hall, and administrative offices. The 1927-28 school year included 460 in the elementary school and 150 (freshmen through seniors) in the high school. The first graduation at the new Holy Rosary High School was in June 1928. According to the Columbus Diocese, "This was a parish high school but from the start was intended to serve the entire Catholic population on the east side of Columbus."[28]

As Holy Rosary approached its 50th anniversary celebration in 1955, plans were made for the cleaning and decorating of the church. In 1951, the parish hired the studio of Karl Hackert, Inc., of Chicago, to undertake this work. The next year, the church again retained Hackert to rework the altar arrangement at the front of the sanctuary, resulting in the installation of the stately baldachin, which was completed in September 1952.[29] Hackert's studio specialized in church interiors, altars, and stained glass, according to newspaper articles of the period.

From the founding of the parish, the Sisters of St. Francis had resided at St. Vincent Orphanage, three blocks away, and had to commute each school day to teach at Holy Rosary. Finally, in 1952-53, a convent was built on a separate Mound Street parcel at the rear of the church property, containing a chapel, living area and rooms for 25 sisters who taught at Holy Rosary Grade School and High School.[30] At the time, the grade school had 413 students and the high school enrolled 415.[31]

Parish Decline

Holy Rosary Parish celebrated its 50th anniversary with a Jubilee in 1955. By the late 1950s, however, a period of decline was beginning. In a letter to the pastor in 1959, the Bishop stated:

> Holy Rosary Parish is changing, perhaps more rapidly than even some of our priests realize. The days of its former glory are history. It is now a greater than ever parochial work to bring the Faith to so many who have it not within the parish boundaries. The number of parishioners decreases, but these must carry the same burden which many more shared in years gone by. The burden is even greater because of increased costs and higher maintenance expenditures owing to the growing age of the buildings.[32]

[26] *Holy Rosary Golden Jubilee*, pp. 21, 26
[27] Ibid, p. 25
[28] *Barquilla de la Santa Maria*, May, 2007, p. 133
[29] Ibid, p. 30
[30] Ibid
[31] *The Catholic Times,* January 9, 1953
[32] *Barquilla de la Santa Maria*, November, 2013, p. 180

In 1963 the Bishop noted that 15 families a month were moving from the parish. The parish continued to shrink with the construction of Interstate 70, which severed the southernmost portion of the parish and removed a large swath of residences between Main and Livingston. According to a former parish member, "Maybe 125 of those families were Catholic. They were a bulwark of the parish. Others had already moved away and the exodus was to accelerate during the neighborhood unrest of the late '60s."[33]

At the same time, several other central city parishes were experiencing declines in both parishioners and financial resources. In 1970 the decision was made to pool the resources of St. Peter Parish, which was being closed, with those of St. Dominic, St. John the Evangelist, and Holy Rosary parishes to form a single elementary school, the Pope John XXIII Educational Center. It was housed in what to that point had been Holy Rosary High School. Holy Rosary parish struggled financially through the 1970s but survived with a stream of gifts from the diocese that supported parish activities and the school. However, by 1974 only 75 to 100 people were attending Mass on Sunday at Holy Rosary.[34]

Holy Rosary Church was closed in January 1979. A merger of Holy Rosary parish with that of St. John the Evangelist formed a new parish called "The Community of Holy Rosary and St. John the Evangelist" with services held at St. John. Holy Rosary church was sold to Rock of Faith Baptist Church in that same year. Pope John XXIII Educational Center closed in 1983 and was also sold to Rock of Faith, in 1991. The convent was used until 1982, when the sisters moved to St. Catharine convent. The Holy Rosary convent was later operated as a social services shelter and was sold to Rock of Faith in 2000. It was sold again in 2021 to the current owner.

Criterion C – Architectural Significance

Holy Rosary Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent in Columbus, Ohio, meets Criterion C as a Catholic church and educational complex with architectural significance in its local context. The 1916 church is an important local example of a Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival architectural style and stands out because of its richness of materials, its impressive size and form, and the abundance of architectural characteristics associated with its style. As the primary building on the site, the church set the tone for the buildings that followed over the next four decades. The high school, built in 1927 and designed by the same architect as the church, intentionally utilized many of the same materials, including the ceramic tile roof, colored terra cotta panels at the cornice, and decorative brick bonding patterns. Built 25 years after the high school, the convent was also designed to harmonize with both the church and the school in terms of form and materials. The fourth building on the property, the original Parish Rectory, is a mid-19th century vernacular brick farm residence in Classical I-House form that boasts a single-bay Italianate front porch and entry. It is representative of early farmsteads, spurred by construction of the National Road, that were built during the mid-19th century on the outskirts of Columbus. This building was originally built outside the Period of Significance, but it existed and adds to

[33] *Columbus Dispatch,* January 14, 1979, p. 14
[34] *Barquilla de la Santa Maria*, November 2013, p. 182

the significance of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church Complex during the Period of Significance in its usage as the rectory and the first building utilized by the parish on the site.

The nominated buildings form an important parochial grouping. The inclusion of a priest's residence, parochial school, and convent on site was often considered essential to the conduct of the parish church. At Holy Rosary, each of these buildings was adapted or built according to need as the Catholic population grew, as shown on the historic maps attached to this nomination in Illustrations #1 through #5 and described in this narrative.

Architectural Significance

Holy Rosary Church

The architectural style chosen for Holy Rosary Church – the Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival – was influenced by both its architect and its priest. The architect Harvey H. Hiestand was an accomplished artist who spent long periods in Europe in the early 1900s studying the historic architecture of Italy, France, and England. Similarly, Pastor Francis W. Howard was enamored by the "old world" architecture of Europe, particularly that of France and Italy. In speaking about the influence of European models on American architecture in 1919, during World War I, Harvey Hiestand is quoted as saying:

> I believe the soldiers are going to bring back memories of the beauty and dignity of old world building, which will result in dissatisfaction with much of the public and private architecture in our country as it is now… The trouble is that the builders mistook the style of the moment for permanent beauty. I hope to see the time when American architecture will build to stand the test of time, that houses and public buildings will remain lovely to our eyes as long as they stand…. By this, I don't mean that we will slavishly follow European models. I mean that we will accept the best influences they have to offer, adapt it to American practical needs, climate, materials, combine it with the American spirit, and finally produce a really authentic and beautiful American architecture.[35]

Historically the Lombard style was "essentially an amalgam of Early Christian and Romanesque" that flourished in Northern Italy in the 11th century.[36] Also known as the "round arched style," the Romanesque was revived in America in the 19th and early 20th centuries and was often employed in church design. At Holy Rosary Church, the round-arched form is seen in all openings, including the entrance portal, campanile, and nave windows. Early Lombard churches of northern Italy were characterized by simple form, a detached tower or campanile, broad and smooth wall surfaces that lack ornamental sculpture, buttresses that are minimized, and a central rose window that may be quite simple. Holy Rosary exhibits these features, as interpreted by its architect: its broad walls lack ornamental sculpture but display intricate brick patterning and colored terra cotta cornice accents that provide visual interest. Buttresses are present but are minimized. The central rose window is characteristically simple and includes 12 sections between spokes, representing the 12 apostles of Christ. The triple-arched main entrance

[35] *Richmond Palladium-Item*, April 11, 1919, p. 11
[36] *Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*, 2006

is restrained. The Holy Rosary campanile rises above the roofline with an open arched belfry. Typical of the early northern Italian churches, it is set back and detached from the main body of the church, with solid masonry forming the tower and narrow slit-like openings that almost appear medieval.

On the interior, even though it has not served as a Catholic Church for more than 40 years, character-defining decorative elements remain at Holy Rosary, including the separate chapel, barrel-vaulted nave with high arched windows and coffered ceiling with rosettes, the rounded apse with ribbed ceiling, the marble altar and baldachin, the Stations of the Cross bas-reliefs on side walls, and the Madonna and Child central medallions above the altar. It is worth noting that images of the exterior and interior of the church were featured in *The Architectural Forum* a year after its completion in 1917 (see Illustrations #8 and #9).

Holy Rosary High School

Holy Rosary High School was also designed by Harvey Hiestand (with Snyder and Babbitt) about a decade after the church was completed. The high school building has characteristics that intentionally link it to the design of the church, but "without slavish imitation" in "unity and harmony with the parish plan," as noted previously.[37] Distinctive features employed by the architect in both buildings include the decorative brick bonding pattern with heavy mortar joints, ceramic tile roofs, and the inclusion of the same geometric shapes at the cornice in blues, greens and rusts. On the interior, the high school retains its defining school plan of corridor with classrooms and assembly hall.

Holy Rosary Rectory

The Holy Rosary Rectory is significant as an example of an intact mid-19th century brick Classical I-house in Columbus. Retaining architectural features that include its brick construction, slate roof, and Italianate front porch, this building helps to provide a record of residential development along the National Road (a National Scenic Byway) in Columbus during this period. In the context of Holy Rosary, the building is a significant residential component, having served as the priest's residence for the duration of the parish's existence.

Holy Rosary Convent

Completed in 1953 and designed by architect Louis F. Karlsberger, the convent is the last of the buildings to be constructed at Holy Rosary. The convent's design is complementary to the church and high school that came before it. The building is the same height and is aligned at the same setback along Mound Street as the high school. The red brick masonry is consistent with other parish building materials, and includes some modest decorative brick coursework. The panels along the cornice are suggestive of those found at the cornices of the high school and church. Residential in appearance, the convent includes such features as an arcaded porch at the entrance (still evident) and a bay window marking the location of the living area. The chapel is still evident on the exterior as a projecting two-story space.

[37] *Golden Jubilee*, p. 25

Architectural Comparison with other early 20th century parish buildings in Columbus

Church

The eight remaining historic parish churches from the early 20th century period in Columbus are St. Thomas (1902), St. Cyprian (1912), St. Dominic (1916), Holy Rosary (1916), St. Leo (1917), Sacred Heart (1923), Holy Name (1927) and St. Aloysius (1928). Please see Illustrations #16-22 for images of these churches. Other parish churches in Columbus date from an earlier or later period. Of these eight, St. Thomas and Holy Name parishes are scheduled for closure and St. Cyprian is vacant and no longer owned by the Columbus Diocese. Both Holy Rosary and St. Cyprian have been listed as "Endangered Landmarks" by the Columbus Landmarks Foundation.

Among its contemporaries, Holy Rosary Church stands out for its size; its refined level of workmanship in the employment of its materials; and distinctive components such as the brick patterning, the campanile, the barrel-vaulted coffered ceiling in the nave, the bas-relief Stations of the Cross, and the ornate baldachin in the sanctuary. Of the various Catholic churches, this is the only one with a separate side chapel with an appropriate size and dedicated entrance to permit celebration of daily Mass for parishioners. In addition, the church is located on a generously proportioned raised site that enhances its status as a visual landmark along busy East Main Street. Apart from St. Aloysius on West Broad Street, all of the other Catholic churches are located in residential neighborhoods along narrower residential streets.

School, Rectory and Convent

Holy Rosary High School was designed and built specifically to function as a 4-year co-educational parish high school in the early years of the 20th century, with no other buildings of note to provide a comparison. Other high school programs in the Columbus Diocese at the time were either boys or girls schools, two-year programs, or four-year programs housed either in the parish elementary school or in other buildings. St. Mary High School in South Columbus (today's German Village) was considered the first four-year parish high school in the city when it was established in 1914. However, it was housed in a residence north of the church (demolished) until the 1950s when it was relocated to the parish elementary school, so did not have a building constructed or designed specifically as a high school. Other schools offered 9th or 10th grades but no further, often housing them in the regular parish (elementary) school. As an example, Holy Family on the west side built a parish school in 1917 (still existing) and offered a 2-year commercial high school program before adding a 4-year program in 1921 in the same building. Recognizing that "no new Catholic high school rooms or facilities have been built in the last 20 years,"[38] the Columbus Diocese launched a campaign in the 1950s to build large regional high schools for the city's Catholic population, resulting in today's Bishop Watterson, Bishop Hartley, Bishop Ready, and St. Francis DeSales. Bishop Wherle was built later but is no longer a high school. Holy Rosary stands out as the only early 20th century building constructed specifically as a Catholic Parish High School in Columbus.

[38] *Columbus Dispatch,* June 15, 1953, p. 16

A rectory and convent were commonly built or acquired to accommodate the priest and nuns serving the parish church and school. Sometimes, the rectory was built first in order to provide a place for the priest to live while the church was being built. For Holy Rosary, the existing residence on site served this purpose and remained in use throughout the entire period of significance. The convent was typically needed once the parish school was established. For Holy Rosary, the construction of the convent did not come for many years after both the parish school and the high school were built because the nuns lived at St. Vincent's Orphanage a few blocks away.

A review of Columbus parishes with surviving early 20th century churches was undertaken to evaluate the existence of a church, school, rectory or convent on the property today. As noted earlier, there are eight churches dating from this period. A summary of the remaining buildings follows.

St. Thomas (1902) – church, elementary school, rectory (no convent)
St. Cyprian (1912) – church, elementary school, rectory (no convent – functioned as a mission church)
St. Dominic's (1916) – church, elementary school (no rectory or convent)
Holy Rosary (1916) – church, high school, rectory and convent
St. Leo (1917) – church, rectory, convent (no school)
Sacred Heart (1923) – church, elementary school, rectory, convent
Holy Name (1927) – church, elementary school, rectory, convent
St. Aloysius (1928) – church, convent (no rectory or school)

Holy Rosary, Sacred Heart and Holy Name retain all four types of parish buildings. Among these, Holy Rosary is architecturally noteworthy because of the complementary materials and design elements that were employed over a long period of time, especially in the church (1916) and school (1927), but also in the convent (1953). The buildings at Holy Name vary greatly in style and materials. They include the monumental 1927 church with limestone and buff-colored brick, a pair of red brick residential buildings for convent and rectory from the early 1900s, and a low one-story 1950s modern school building faced with yellow brick. Sacred Heart retains its historic church and rectory, but the school and convent are both mid-century modern construction from the 1950s, today used as St. Joseph's Montessori school.

Harvey H. Hiestand, Architect

Harvey H. Hiestand's architectural training, influences, and career reflect the Beaux Arts education and design emphasis typical of architectural practice during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His work at Holy Rosary displays the unity of design, drawing from historical precedent, and quality of materials and details associated with Beaux-Arts-trained architects.

A native of Eaton, the county seat of Preble County, Ohio, Harvey H. Hiestand attended Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, from 1889 to 1891, after which he transferred to the Art Institute of Chicago, where he received his architectural degree in 1893. He worked in Boston as a draftsman for Little & Browne before moving to New York City and working for the F. M

Andrews Co., a firm that was also based in Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio.[39] While working for Andrews, Hiestand was credited with the design of the Kentucky State Capitol building in Frankfort (1905-1909), as well as several large hotels, including the Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati (1907), the Hotel McAlpin in New York City (1912), and the Hotel Taft in New Haven, Connecticut (1912).

Hiestand spent considerable time traveling and studying in Europe during the early 1900s and into the late 1920s. His sketchbook from 1908 demonstrates his keen interest in European sources for architectural details.[40] In addition, he gained a reputation as an artist and collector of European art. Six of his watercolor paintings from 1901 to 1908 depict architectural scenes in Venice, Rome, Sicily, Tuscany, and Oxford, England, and are in the possession of the Richard and Carole Cocks Art Museum at Miami University.

In 1913, Hiestand "severed his connection with Andrews, and spent the next year or so abroad" studying mostly in Italy but also in France and England.[41] Upon his return, he began a practice as an independent architect. He was engaged in a number of Ohio commissions between 1914 and 1940, either as an associate architect with a larger firm, or as the primary architect. Holy Rosary Church, built between 1914 and 1916, was one of his first commissions, if not the first, as an independent architect. The church was featured in *The Architectural Forum* (Vol. 27, page 40, see Illustrations #8 and #9) in 1917, credited as the work of "H. H. Hiestand, Architect." It appears that Hiestand continued to reside in New York, as he was referred to as "the New York architect" in a September 1914 article praising his installation of 1,500 incandescent lights to frame the windows of the Ohio Statehouse rotunda.[42]

According to a 1919 article in the *Richmond* (Indiana) *Palladium-Item*, Hiestand was brought back to Eaton in 1916 by the illness of his brother and became interested in the new courthouse being planned for Preble County. He received the commission as an associate architect, partnering with Richards, McCarty and Bulford, a Columbus, Ohio, firm. The Neo-Classical Revival courthouse was completed in 1918. Shortly afterward, Hiestand moved back to his hometown of Eaton and was welcomed back by the *Palladium-Item*, which heralded, "Noted Architect, Designer of Eaton Courthouse, Becomes Eaton Resident."[43] Explaining his interests in returning to Eaton, as well as his philosophy of architectural design, Hiestand is quoted in the article as saying, "I believe there is a better field in the middle west, and more growing appreciation of good architecture than ever before. We are getting away from the stereotyped old things; there is a general awakening, may I express it, in architecture. I am naturally anxious to help this along, as best one man can, and everything combined has decided me to stay here, for a while, at least."[44]

[39] *Biographical Dictionary of Cincinnati Architects, no page given*
[40] Harvey Hiestand Sketch book, 1908, Miami University
[41] *Richmond Palladium-Item*, April 11, 1919, p. 11
[42] Fulton County *Tribune*, September 11, 1914, p. 7
[43] Palladium-Item (Richmond, Indiana), April 11, 1919, p. 11
[44] Ibid

Having become a resident of southwest Ohio, Hiestand became a member of the Dayton Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1921. During the 1920s and early 1930s he was involved in several important commissions, mostly in central and southwest Ohio. In addition to Holy Rosary High School, these comprised a diverse group of public and institutional buildings, with Hiestand typically serving as an associate architect. Included were a public high school, a university library wing, the Federal courthouse and post office in Columbus, and newspaper offices. Among the Columbus firms with which he was associated are Richards, McCarty & Bulford, and Snyder & Babbitt. Following are some of Hiestand's notable designs from this period:

East Wing of the Art and Architecture Library, Miami University (1922)
Columbus Dispatch Building, Columbus (1925, with Snyder, Babbitt and Mathews)
Eaton High School, Eaton, Ohio (1927, associate architect with William B. Ittner, NR)
Holy Rosary High School, Columbus (1927, with Snyder & Babbitt)
Ohio State Journal Building, Columbus (1929)
Federal Building and Post Office, Columbus (1932-1934, associate architect with Richards, McCarty and Bulford)

Hiestand was a life-long friend of Alfred H. Upham, who served as President of Miami University from 1928 to 1945; both were natives of Eaton and just five years apart in age. Upon beginning his tenure as president, Upham reached out to his old friend to ask for help with a long-range program of campus planning. When the School of Fine Arts was established at Miami in 1929, Hiestand became the first head of the Department of Architecture and was its only faculty for the first year. He became known as "the founder of architectural instruction at Miami University."[45] Hiestand remained a member of the architecture faculty until his retirement in 1940. In recognition of his contributions to the university and his chosen profession, Miami dedicated its new Fine Arts Building in his honor when it was completed in 1958, the first university building to be named for a former faculty member. A plaque inside the building states: "Hiestand Hall: This Fine Arts Building is named for an alumnus who devoted his life to the art of architecture. Harvey H. Hiestand, student 1889-1891, helpful in establishing the Department of Architecture at Miami, he assisted in developing the first master plan for the campus in the 1920s."

Holy Rosary is the only church in Ohio known to have been designed by Hiestand. He maintained contact with Bishop Howard of Kentucky during his later years, and the bishop employed him to design the Cathedral baptistery and at least two churches for parishes in his diocese, as noted below. A tribute to the architect published in the *Miami University Bulletin* after his death in 1944 was written by Rev. C. S. Sanger, pastor of the Presbyterian Church that Hiestand had attended in Eaton:

> It has been a pleasure of mine to seek out his work wherever I could find it, to study and enjoy it, and to discuss it in quiet evenings with my friend. To know the creator of anything adds to one's appreciation of it. I have been with Harvey on visits to some of his

[45] "Hiestand Hall," Miami University Archives

> creations, notably the churches in Kentucky, at Covington and Erlanger, which he designed for Bishop Howard. I have been with him in the cathedral at Covington, examining the lovely baptistery he created there. I have felt his companionship on other occasions as I studied the post office, the Journal and Dispatch buildings, and the Holy Rosary Church in Columbus. On each of these I have seen his distinguishing mark – the delicate traceries and the scroll work in the metal designs, the effect of pure artistry which permeates every structure.[46]

Snyder & Babbitt

The architectural and engineering firm of Snyder & Babbitt was identified as being associate architects with Harvey H. Hiestand for the Holy Rosary High School.[47] Edward F. Babbitt had served as chief engineer for Frank L. Packard, one of Columbus's most renowned architects of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Following Packard's death in 1923, Babbitt formed a partnership with Ralph Snyder, under the name Snyder & Babbitt.[48] [49] The firm completed several projects that had been underway at the time of Packard's death. Projects in Columbus credited to Snyder & Babbitt (or Snyder, Babbitt & Mathews) are the downtown office building of the Huntington National Bank (1925), the Dispatch Printing Co. building (1925, with H. H. Hiestand), and the Smith Brothers Hardware Co. building (1929). The firm also designed several high schools, in addition to Holy Rosary, including ones serving the Ohio cities of Cambridge, Geneva, Granville, Alger, and Wapakoneta, as well as Columbus's North High School (1924) completing design by Frank L. Packard.[50]

Louis F. Karlsberger

Louis F. Karlsberger began his architectural practice in 1928. His first commission was the Methodist Children's Home in Worthington, Ohio, completed in 1929. His company grew to become one of the largest architectural and engineering firms in Columbus. Many of Karlsberger's most notable designs were completed in the 1950s and 1960s, during which time he established his firm as a specialist in medical facilities. These included the St. Anthony Hospital tower, Grant Hospital and School of Nursing, and Mt. Carmel Hospital, all in Columbus. His work for the Columbus Catholic Diocese included the convent for Holy Rosary in 1952-53 and a new orphanage at nearby St. Vincent's in 1954-55. A unique commission was his modernistic design (with Leon Ransom) for the Christoper Inn, a motor inn built in 1961-63 that was developed by the Pontifical College Josephinum, a Catholic seminary.

Conclusion

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School and Convent meets National Register Criterion C as a parish complex with architecturally significant buildings designed by important architects of the early and mid-20th century. The 1916 church is a distinctive local example of the Lombard Italian Romanesque Revival, a style choice based on both the architect's and priest's documented interest in the "old world" architecture of Europe. The

[46] Miami University Bulletin, Alumni Newsletter, April 1945, p. 32
[47] Columbus Sunday *Dispatch,* August 22, 1926, p. 26
[48] Moore, *History of Franklin County, Ohio*, 1930, Vol. II, p. 899
[49] Snyder and Babbitt was identified as the successor firm to Frank Packard in the 1925 Columbus City Directory
[50] Columbus Sunday *Dispatch*, February 21, 1925, p. 79

architect Harvey Hiestand, a prolific designer perhaps best known as the originator of the department of architecture at Ohio's Miami University, designed both the church and the high school, ensuring that the latter structure was in unity and harmony with his landmark church through the use of compatible materials and architectural details, but without "slavish imitation." The 1927 high school is also noteworthy as the only early 20th century building constructed specifically as a four-year Catholic Parish High School in Columbus. The convent, dating from the mid-20th century and designed by noted Columbus architect Louis Karlsberger, is also compatible with the adjacent buildings in terms of design and materials. Finally, the rectory building has dual significance as a surviving structure from the mid-19th century on the historic National Road, and for its role as the priest's residence for the duration of Holy Rosary's existence as a parish church. While other early 20th century Catholic parish churches in Columbus retain the attendant school, convent and rectory, Holy Rosary stands out among these for the shared materials and stylistic elements that help to unify the buildings as a historic parish complex.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __FRA-02276-19 & FRA-02277-19__

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___3.18 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 39.956832 Longitude: -82.955373

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The buildings are located on three separate parcels as described below.

Church and Rectory boundary encompasses a portion of parcel #010-193916 as recorded on the Franklin County, Ohio Auditor website (accessed 7/7/23). The boundaries include Lots #1 -8 of Armstrong Sloss Subdivision of record in Plat Book 7, page 152, Franklin County, Ohio. It also includes the vacated 20" wide alley between lots #1-4 on the north side and lot #5 on the south side. Lots #1-4, and 5, and the vacated alley in between measure 200' x 205' (55,550 sq. ft.) and lots # 6-8 measure 105' x 150' (15,750 sq. ft.). The church and rectory boundaries include approximately 1.64 acres.

The High School boundary includes the entirety of parcel # 010-062140 as recorded on the Franklin County, Ohio Auditor website (accessed 7/7/23). This parcel measures 237.5' x 185' (43,940 sq. ft.) for 1 acre.

The Convent boundary encompasses a portion of parcel #010028319 as recorded on the Franklin County, Ohio website (accessed 11/20/23) and surveyed by Benchmark Land Surveying, Westerville, Ohio on 1/23/19. This parcel is immediately adjacent to the High School parcel, it extends 185.33'along the east side of the High School parcel; then west 84.33'; then north 25.05'; then east 175.74'; then south 100.84'; then east 16.7'; then south 65.02'; then west 7.54'; then south 44.42'; then west 107.54 to the point of beginning for .542 acres.

See attached map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries reflect the lots that were historically associated with Holy Rosary parish during the period of significance. Two lots were purchased to the west of the rectory after the period of significance and the houses on them were not historically associated with the functions of the parish. These two vacant lots were combined into a single parcel with the church and rectory before the property was sold in 1983. The Convent property has been surveyed in anticipation of creating a separate parcel on the vacant portion located at the northwest corner of East Mound Street and Seymour Avenue and is excluded from the nomination boundaries.

The boundaries for the church, rectory, high school and convent "encompass, but do not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land making up the property . . . but does not include acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property" as directed in the National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Nomination Form.*

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Judith Williams, Nancy Recchie, Jeffrey Darbee, Historic Preservation Consultants
organization: _____
street & number: 854 Pullman Way_____
city or town: __Columbus_____ state: __Ohio_____ zip code:__43212_____
e-mail_____Judywilliams.hpc@gmail.com_____
telephone:_____614-736-3540_____
date:____12/15/2023_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, and High School

City or Vicinity: Columbus

County: Franklin State: Ohio

Photographer: Judy Williams, Jeffrey Darbee

Date Photographed: June, November 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 South view of north elevation; campanile on right.
2 Southwest view of north and east elevations of church.
3 South view of north elevation of rectory; high school in distance on right.
4 Southeast view of church and rectory.
5 Southeast view of main north entry of church.
6 Southwest view of west elevation of church.
7 West view, detail of upper west wall at northeast corner of church.
8 Southwest view of east side entry into church; east wall of apse at left.
9 Northeast view of west elevation showing campanile and west chapel wall.
10 East view of campanile's west elevation, showing brickwork pattern.
11 Northwest view of south and east elevations of church.
12 West view in main entry vestibule of church.
13 Entry vestibule, east view of east wall ornamentation.
14 Entry vestibule, west view of west wall ornamentation.
15 North interior view of rose window in north wall of church.
16 North view into baptistery in northeast corner of church.
17 North view of baptistery altar.
18 Southeast view across nave from its northwest corner.
19 North view along east wall of nave from its southwest corner.
20 East view of windows in east wall of nave.

21 West wall area, southwest view, with typical window, ornamentation, and #12 of the 14 Stations of the Cross bas-relief sculptures.
22 West wall, northwest view of confessional.
23 West wall, west view toward balcony/pulpit over doorway to east side entry in base of campanile.
24 Original light fixture, northeast corner of nave; rail of choir loft behind.
25 South view toward apse and altar from center of nave.
26 South view up to bas-relief sculpture of Madonna and Child in arch surrounding apse.
27 South view up to underside of baldachin showing intact ornamentation and condition.
28 Southeast view toward sanctuary in apse, showing baldachin and altar.
29 Northeast view toward east wall of sacristy; curved wall of apse at left.
30 North view of entry in base of campanile. Steps lead up to chapel on west side of church.
31 Ornamental ceiling of chapel entry in base of campanile, view west.
32 Southwest view in chapel looking toward altar.
33 Northeast view in chapel from altar.
34 South view of chapel altar.
35 Southwest view of north and west elevations of rectory.
36 Southwest view of rectory porch.
37 Northeast view along west elevation of rectory; later addition at right.
38 North view toward rectory showing original and early wings and later additions.
39 Rectory interior, north view toward front door.
40 Rectory interior, east view of stair rail.
41 Rectory interior, southwest view in central room.
42 Northwest view of high school showing east elevation and entry and, at left, east wall of auditorium and its eastern three-bay entry vestibule.
43 East view of high school showing west (main) elevation.
44 High school southwest view showing west and north elevations.
45 North view of high school showing south elevations of auditorium, east auditorium entry vestibule, and school.
46 East view of partially demolished west entry vestibule of auditorium.
47 Detail of handrail at one of two sets of steps leading from Mound Street to auditorium entry vestibules, view west.
48 High school interior, east view in first floor corridor.
49 High school interior, east view from west end of second floor corridor.
50 High school interior, stair from first floor to second floor, view south.
51 High school interior, typical first and second floor classroom, view northwest.
52 High school interior, typical basement classroom, view southeast.
53 High school interior, east view from west end of auditorium.
54. Northeast view of convent showing the main (south) façade facing East Mound Street.
55. Southwest view of north and west elevations of the convent.
56. South view of the north (rear) and east elevation of the convent.
57. Detail of railing on steps leading from the sidewalk to the south entrance of the convent.

58. Main entrance on south elevation of convent, view east.
59. Interior of main entrance of convent, view south.
60. Apartment in former living room of convent, view southwest.
61. Apartment in first floor of former chapel, view northwest.
62. Apartment showing infill in former open porch adjacent to chapel apartment, view southwest.
63. Apartment in first floor of former chapel, view southeast.
64. Non-contributing temporary building, view east.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
Name of Property
Franklin, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 1

Maps

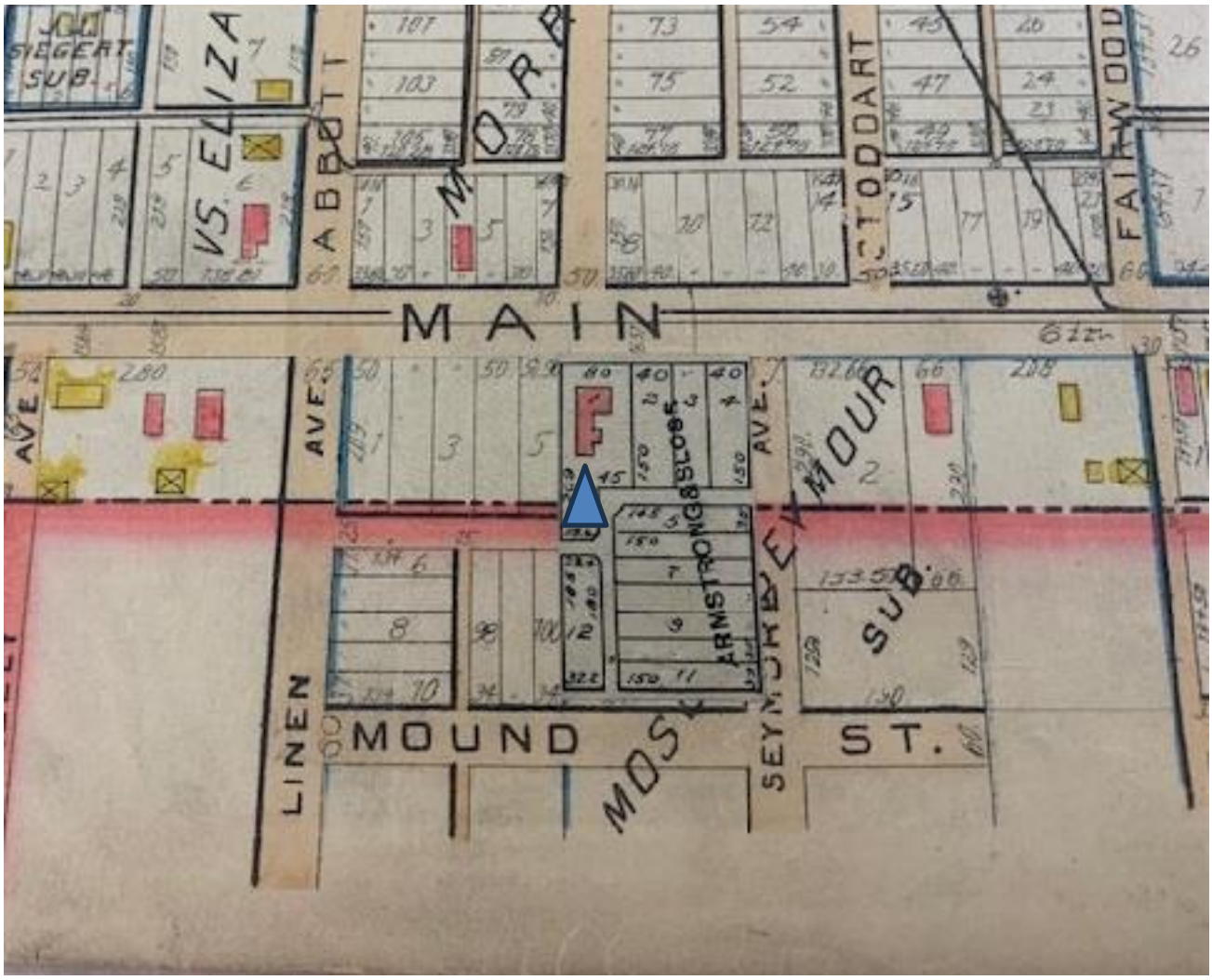

Illustration #1

Baist Atlas Map of Columbus, 1899. Blue arrow highlights historic farmhouse that became Holy Rosary Rectory.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
Name of Property
Franklin, Ohio
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Section number ___ Page 2

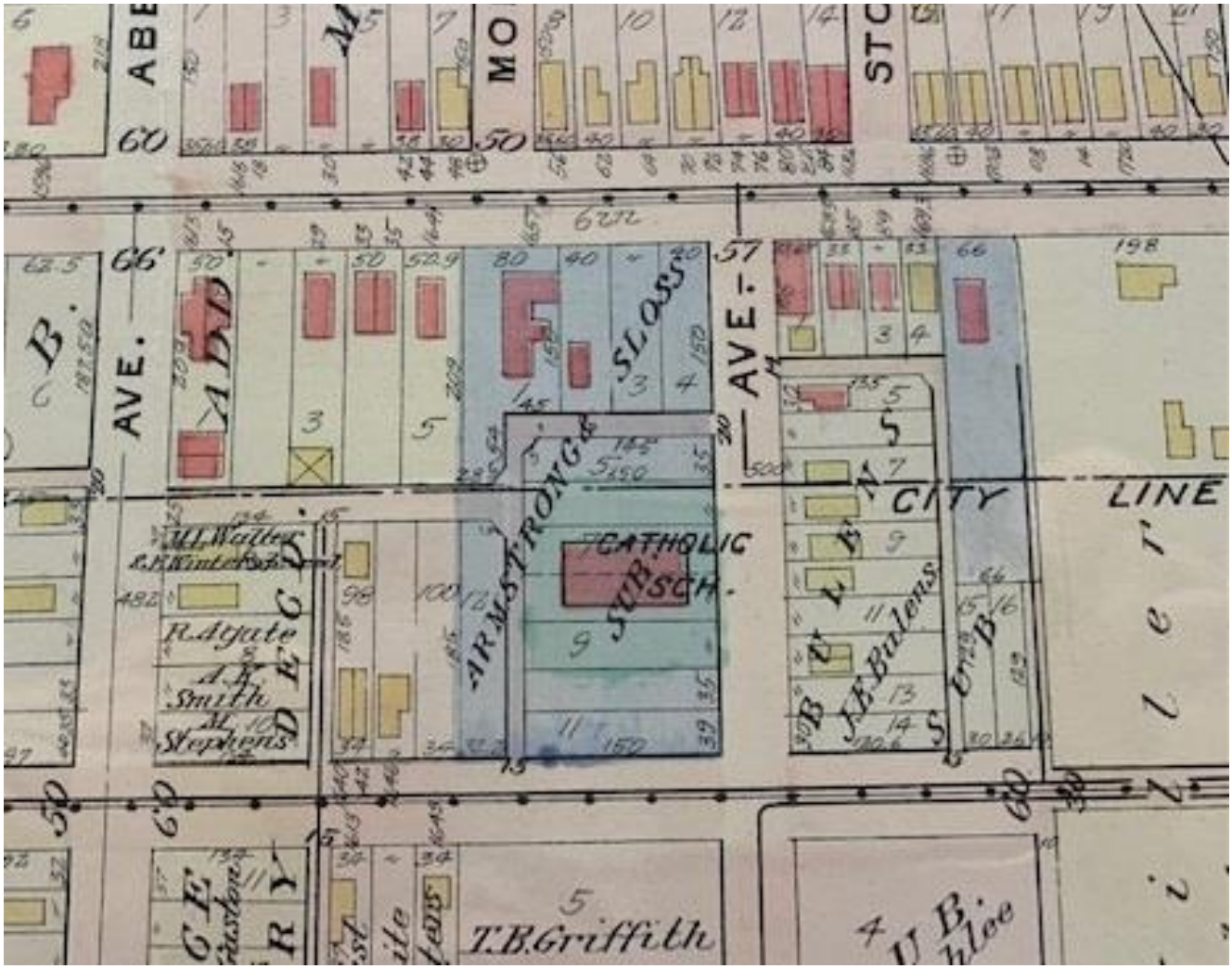

Illustration #2

Baist Atlas Map of Columbus, 1910.

Highlighted blue area shows the original boundaries of Holy Rosary parish. The Rectory is in the upper left and the Catholic School was built in 1906 as the elementary school and temporary church. It was demolished in 1973.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
Name of Property
Franklin, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 3

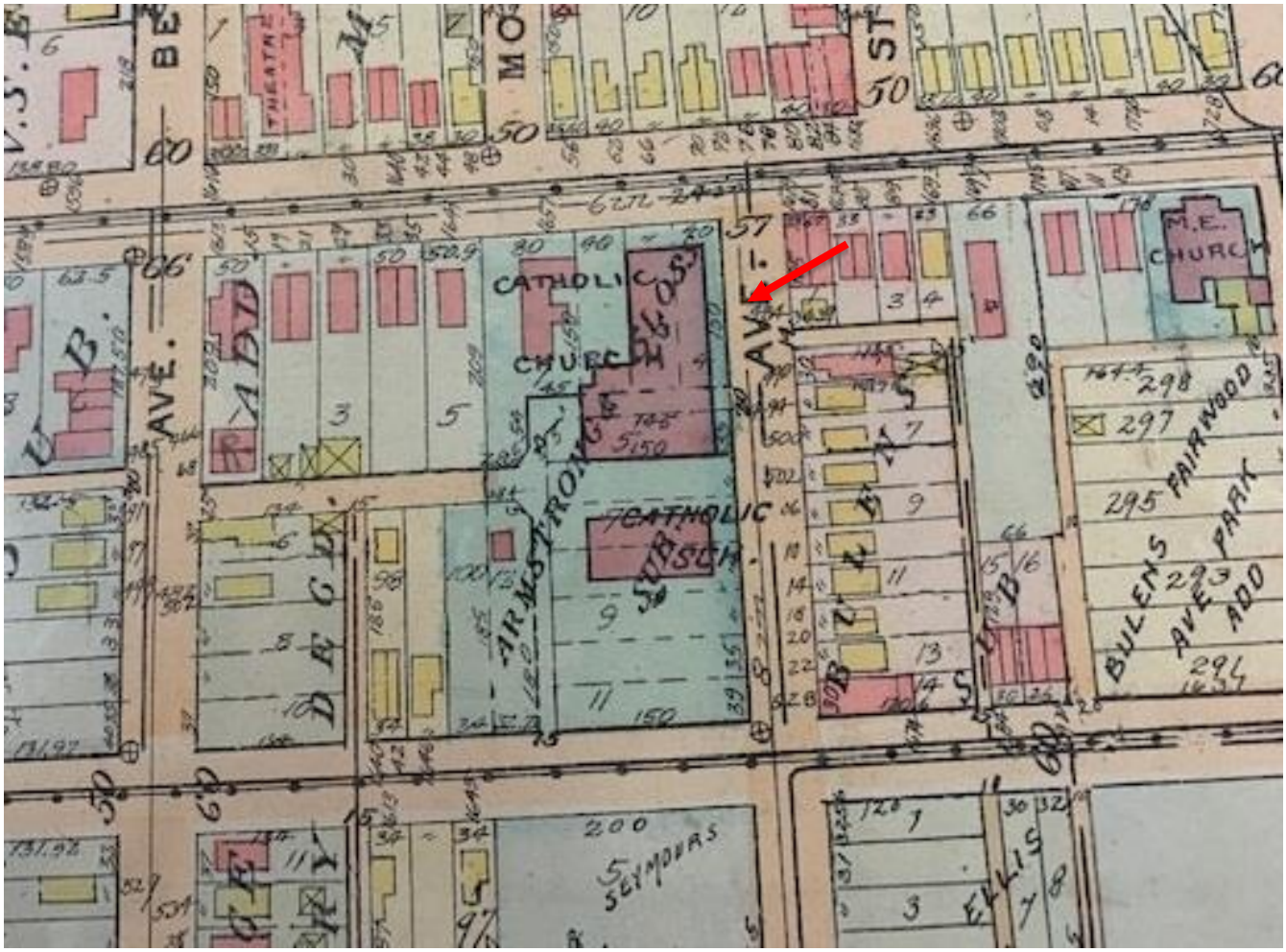

Illustration #3

Baist Atlas of Columbus, 1920. The highlighted blue area shows the church, rectory, and elementary school.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
Name of Property
Franklin, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 4

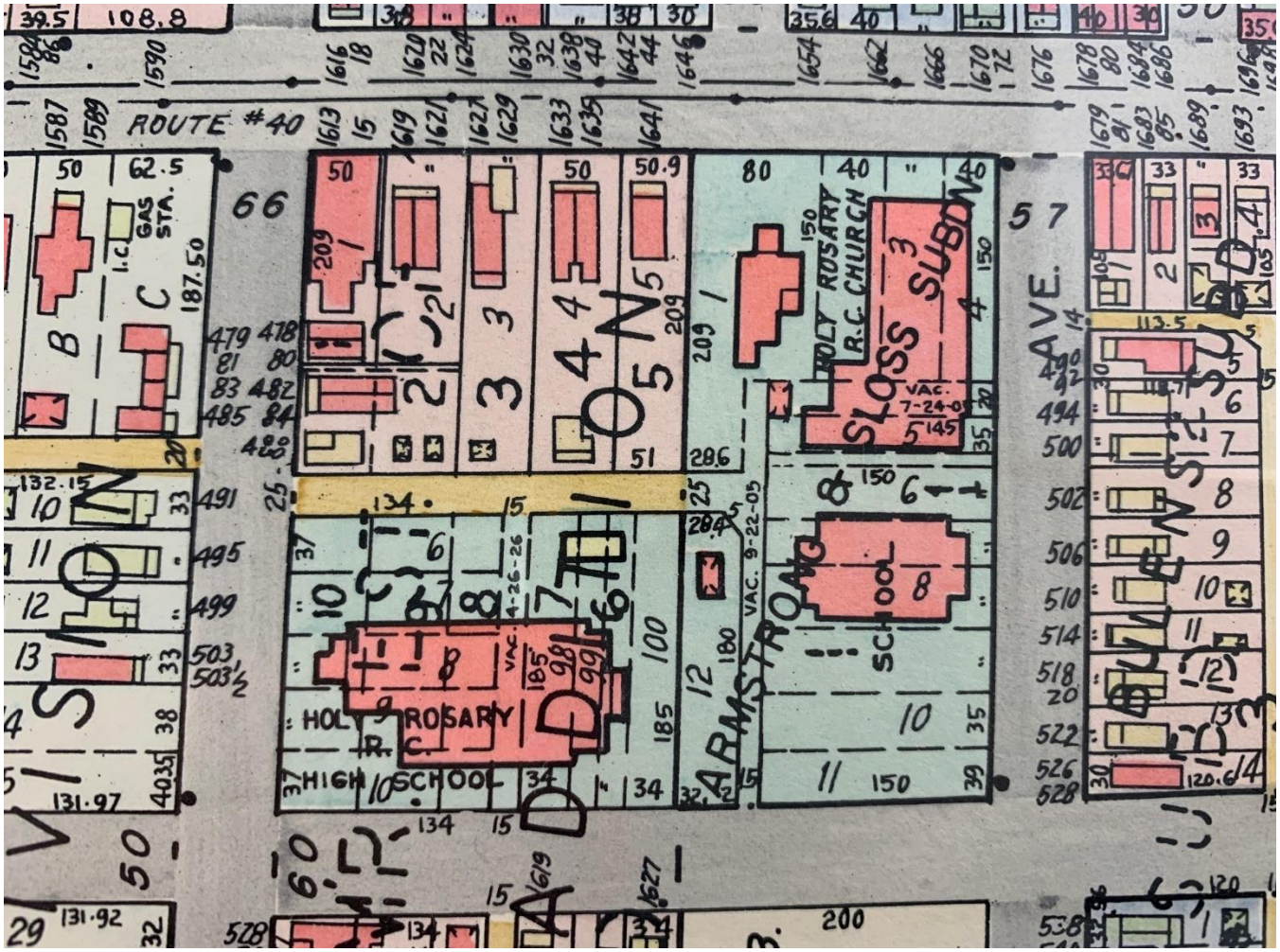

Illustration #4

Franklin Survey Map of Columbus, 1937

The Holy Rosary property included the church, rectory, elementary school, and high school.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
Name of Property
Franklin, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 5

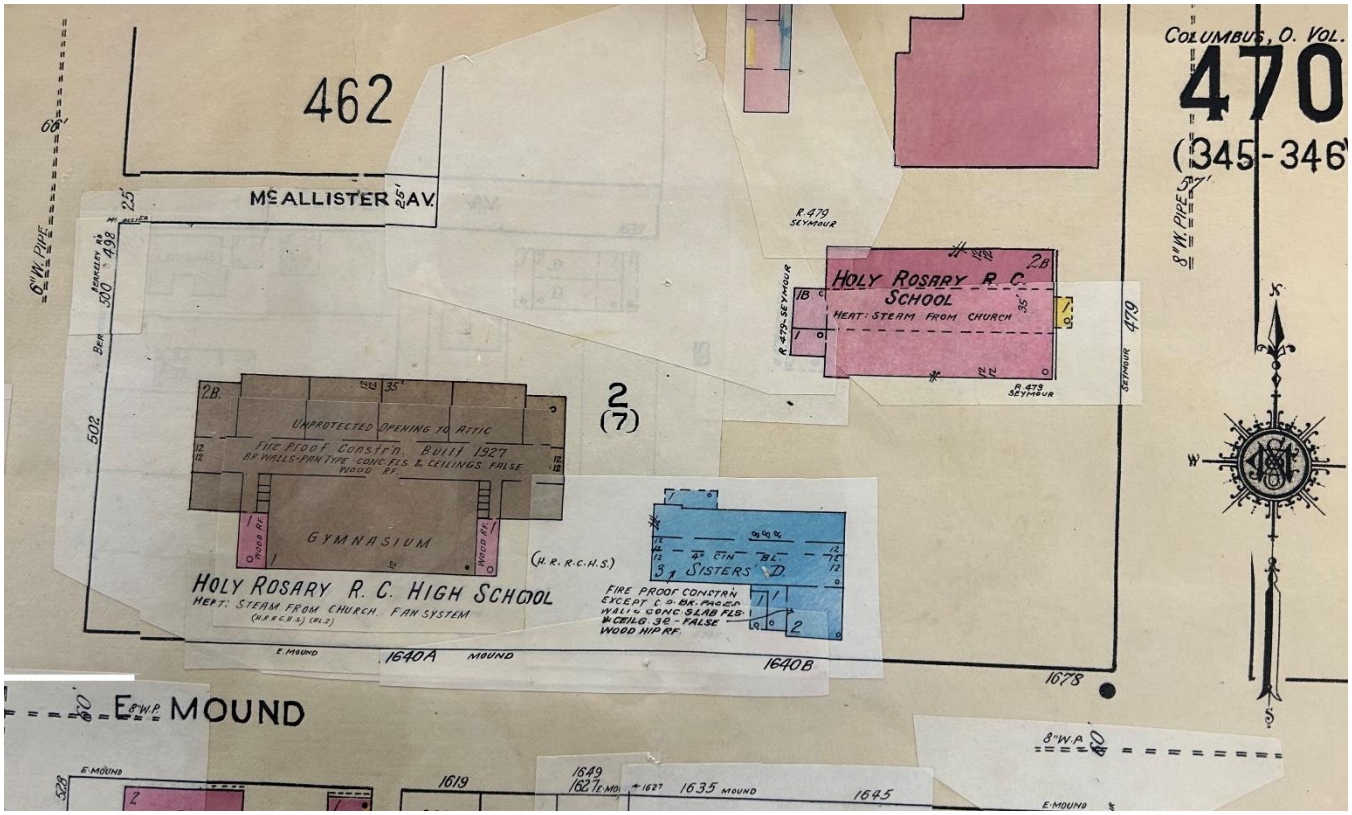

Illustration #5

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1922, updated in 1955, showing the location of the newly completed convent along East Mound Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
Name of Property
Franklin, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 6

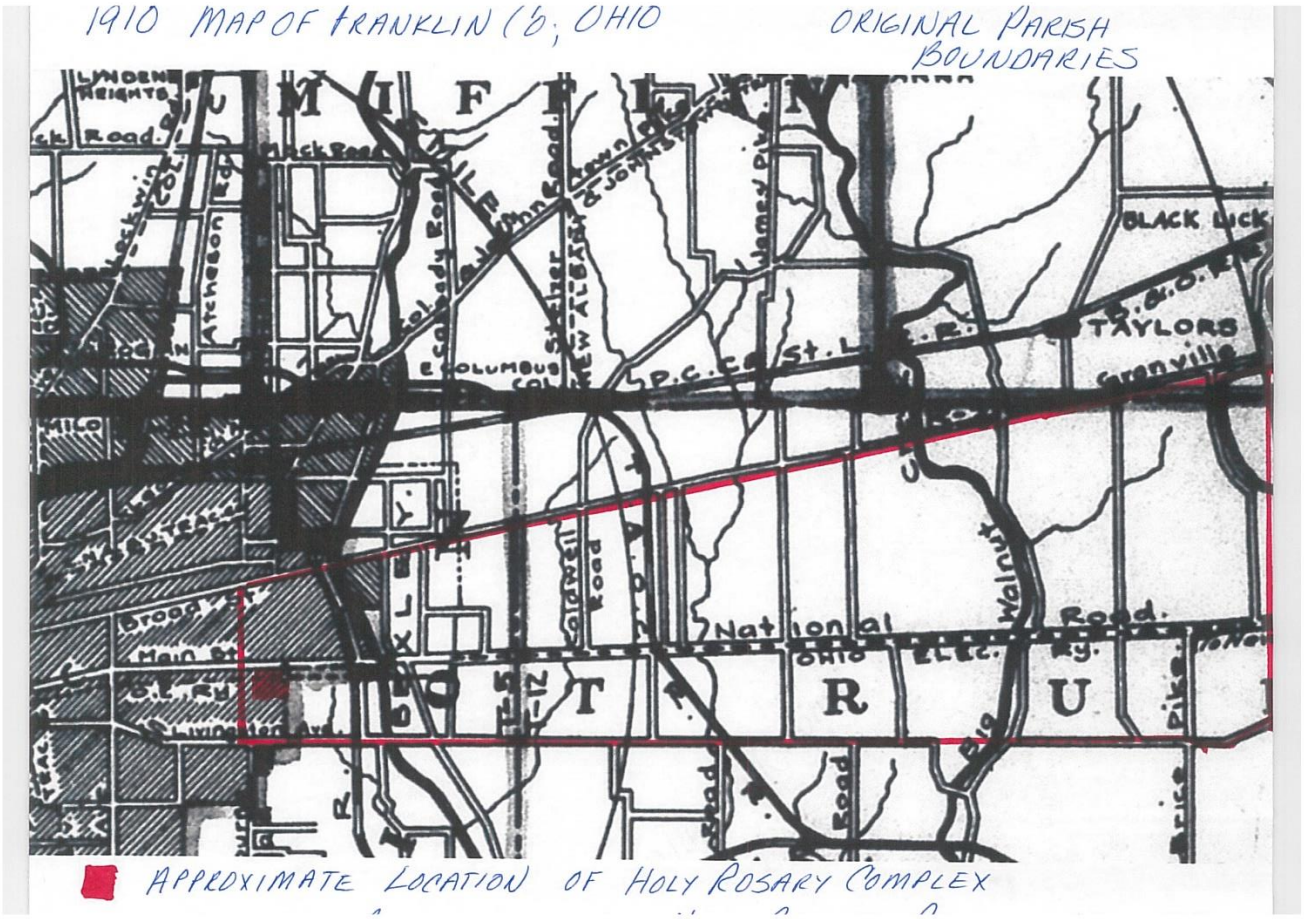

Illustration #6

Map of original parish boundaries

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number ___ Page 7

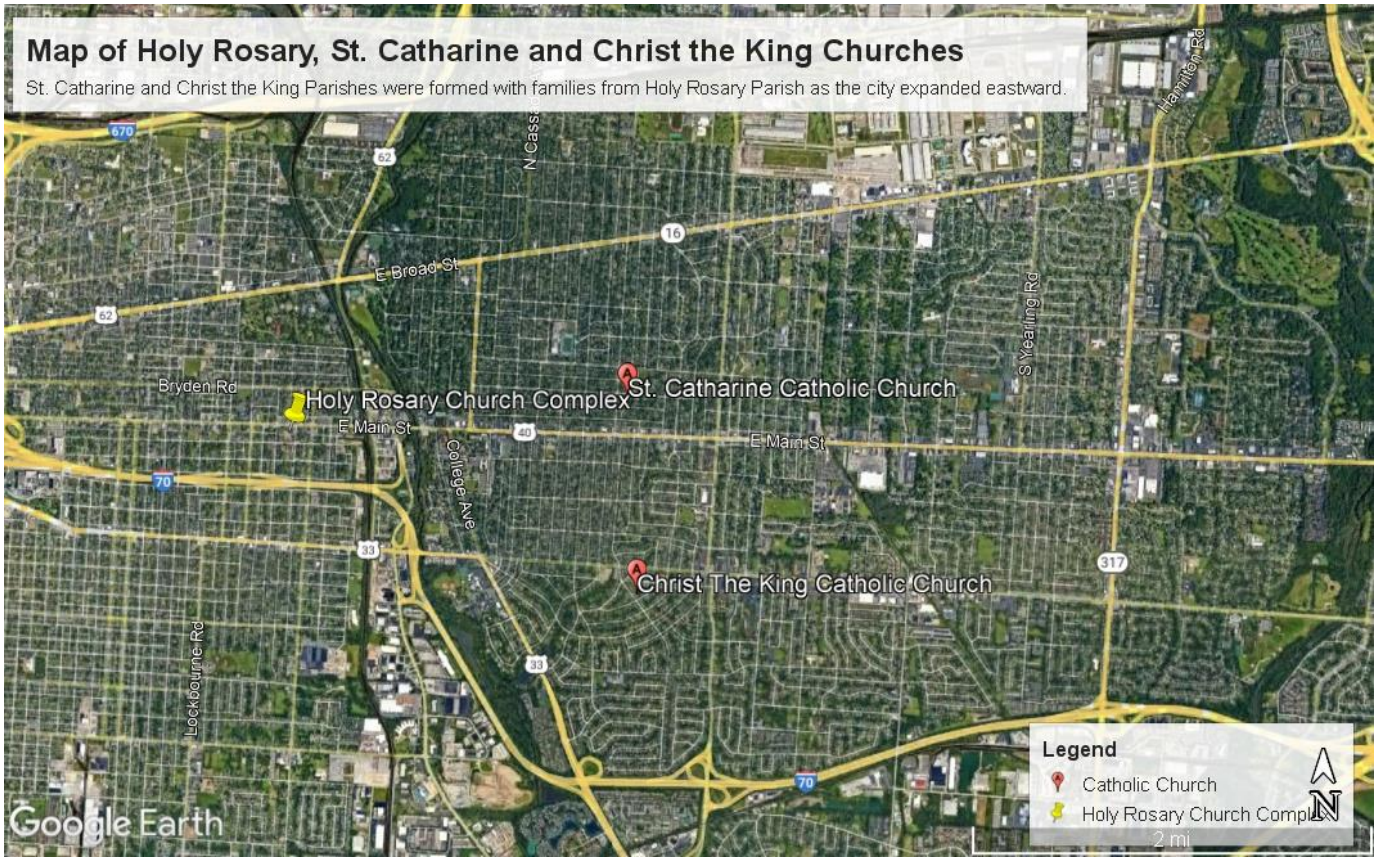
Map of Holy Rosary, St. Catharine and Christ the King Churches
St. Catharine and Christ the King Parishes were formed with families from Holy Rosary Parish as the city expanded eastward.
Holy Rosary Church Complex
St. Catharine Catholic Church
Christ The King Catholic Church
E Broad St
E Main St
Bryden Rd
College Ave
Lockbourne Rd
S Yearling Rd
Hamilton Rd
Legend
Catholic Church
Holy Rosary Church Complex
N
2 mi
Google Earth

Illustration #7

Current map with locations for Holy Rosary, St. Catharine and Christ the King churches

United States Department of the Interior
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Historic Images

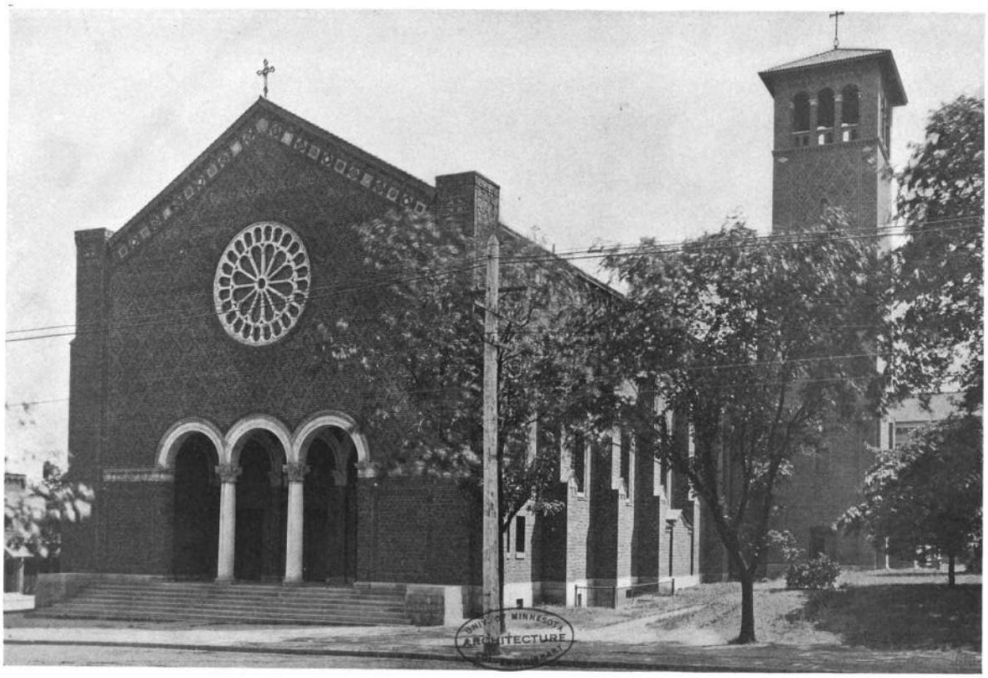

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Illustration #8

Exterior image that appeared in *The Architectural Forum* magazine in 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
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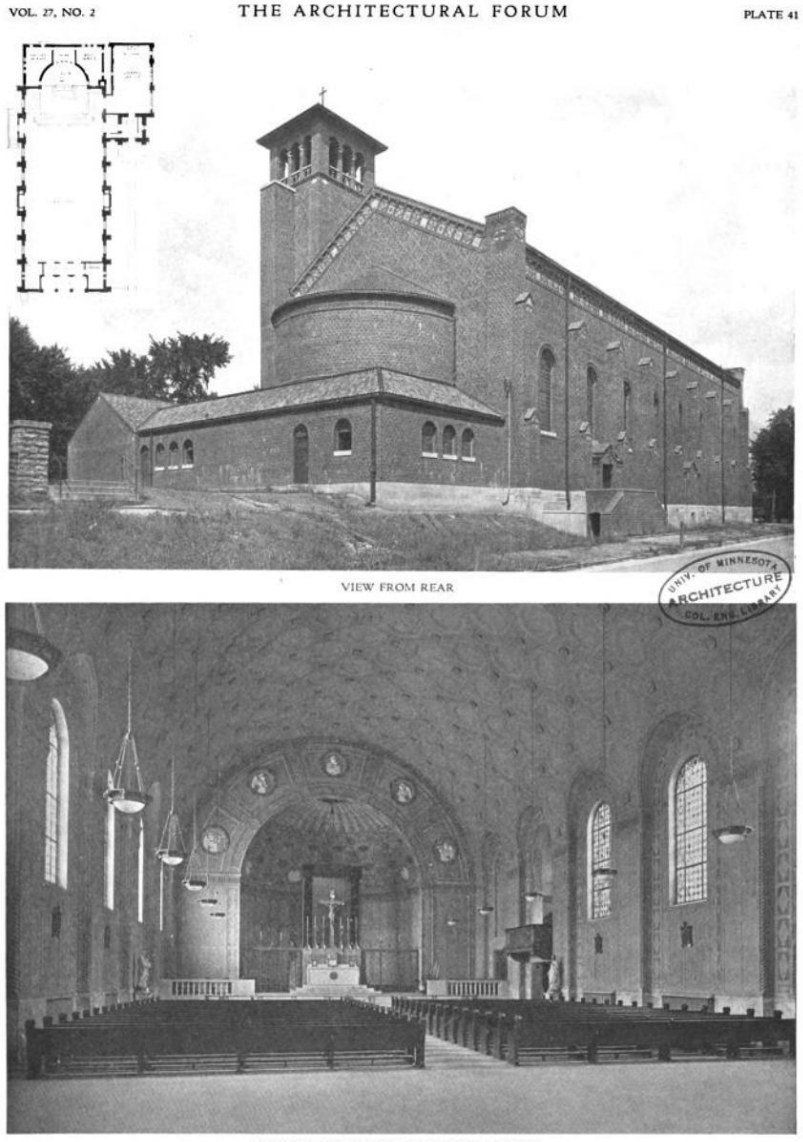

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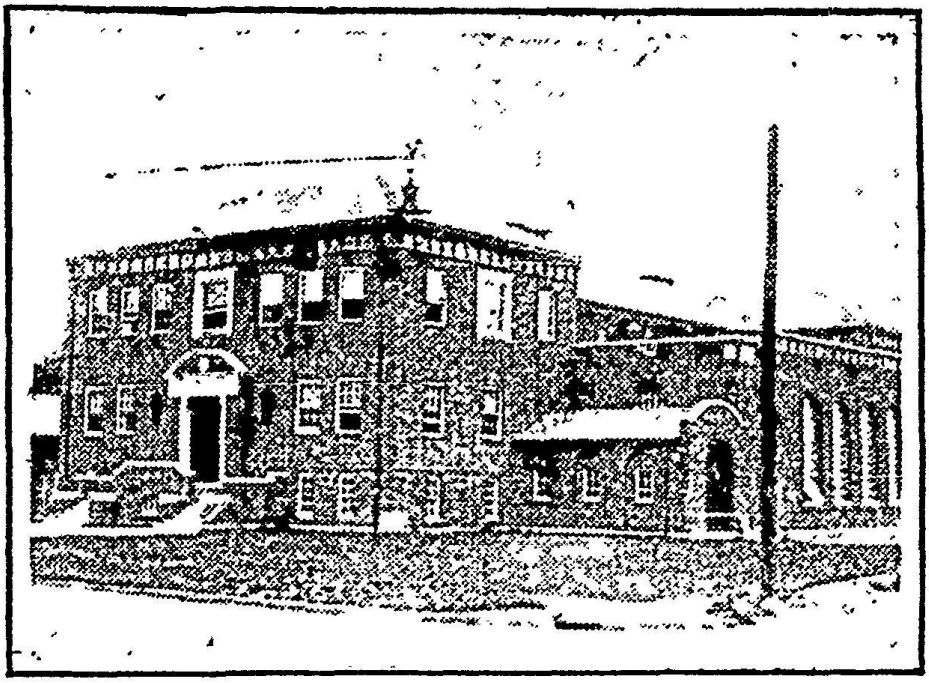
Illustration #9
Images that appeared in *The Architectural Forum* magazine in 1917.

THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH

NEW HOLY ROSARY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING READY FOR OPENING



NEW HOLY ROSARY HIGH SCHOOL—

For the first time this fall high school classes will be taught in the new building of Holy Rosary High school, which was dedicated, Sunday, by Bishop J J Hartley Rev John J Murphy, pastor of Holy Rosary parish, assisted in the dedicatory ceremonies. The building was only recently completed.

Illustration #10

Article about Holy Rosary High School from *Columbus Dispatch,* August 25, 1927.

Illustration #11

Young boys on steps of Holy Rosary Church from Schreick Studio c. 1930s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Illustration #12

Holy Rosary Rectory photo c. 1950s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Illustration #13

Photo of original Holy Rosary Church and School, c. 1950s. Demolished 1973.

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National Park Service

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Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
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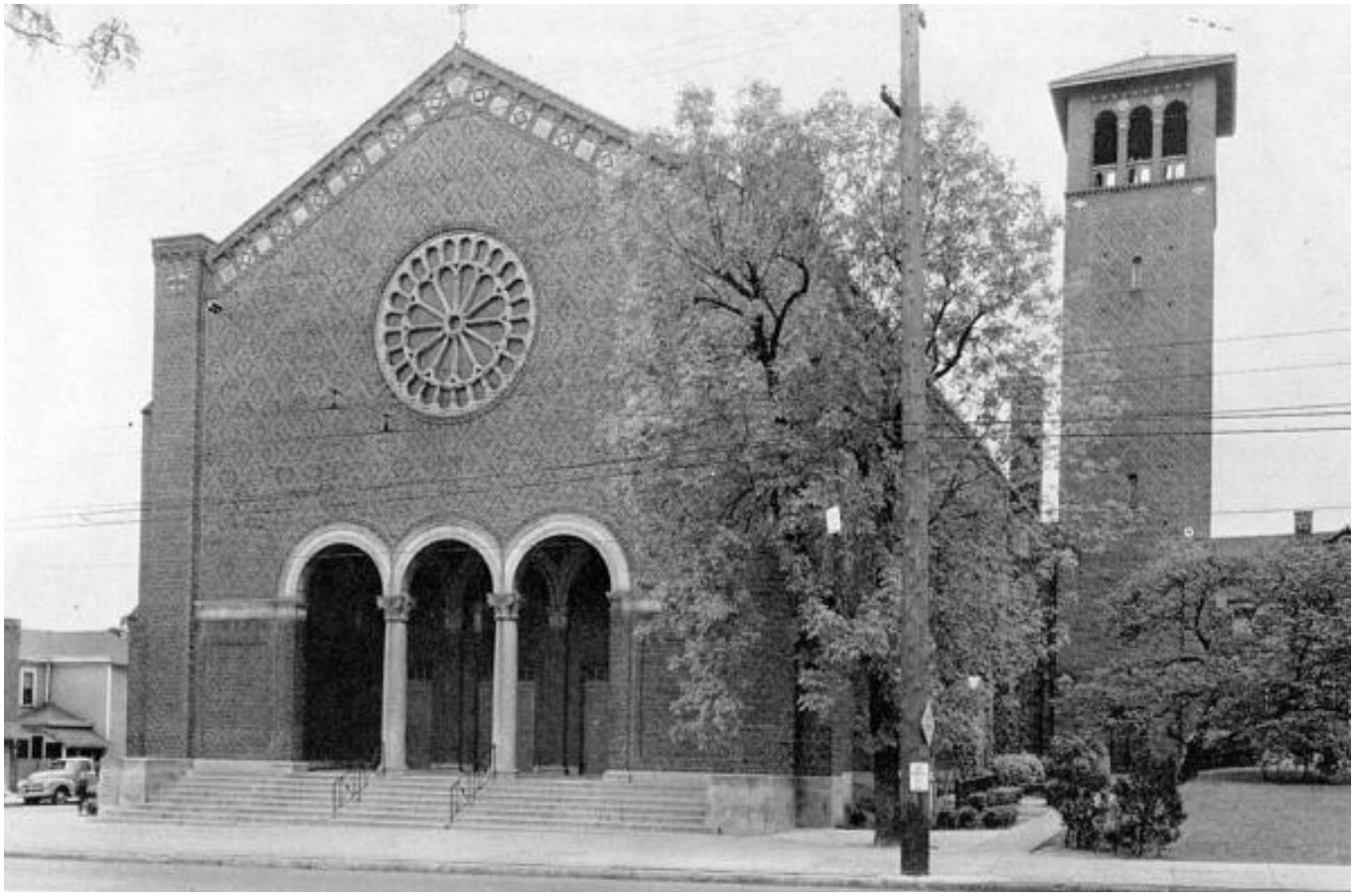

Illustration #14

Photo of Holy Rosary Church, c. 1950s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, High School, and Convent
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Illustration #15

Photo of interior of Holy Rosary at the time the building was sold to Rock of Faith Baptist Church. It was published in the C*olumbus Citizen-Journal* on January 23, 1984.

Photos of other Catholic Churches from 1900-1930

St. Thomas Church (1902)

St. Cyprian Church (1912)

St. Dominic Church (1916)

St. Leo (1917)

Illustrations #16-19

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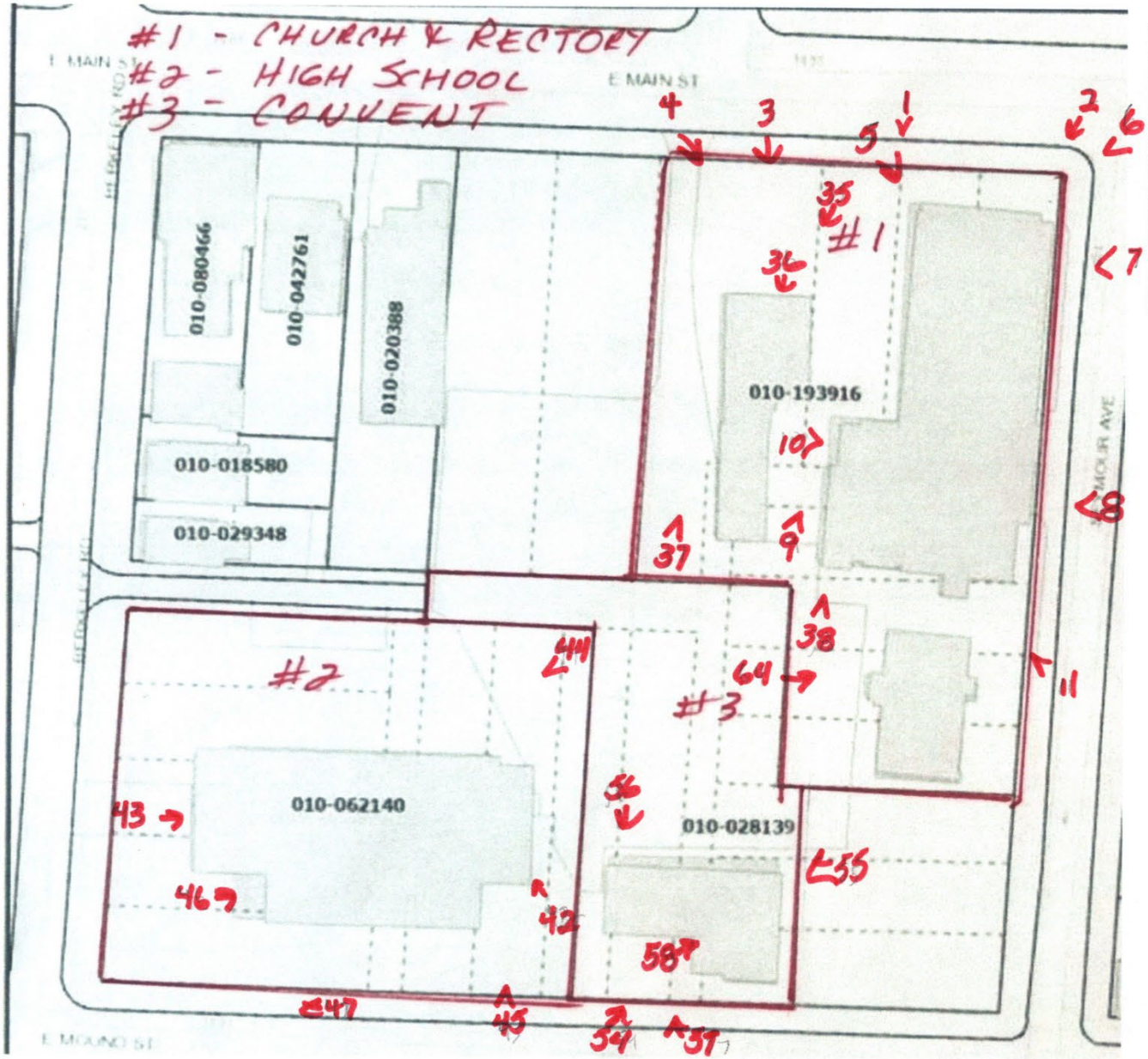
Sacred Heart Church (1923)

Holy Name Church (1927)

St. Aloysius Church (1928)

Illustrations #20-22



Holy Rosary Church, Rectory, High School and Convent

Columbus, Ohio

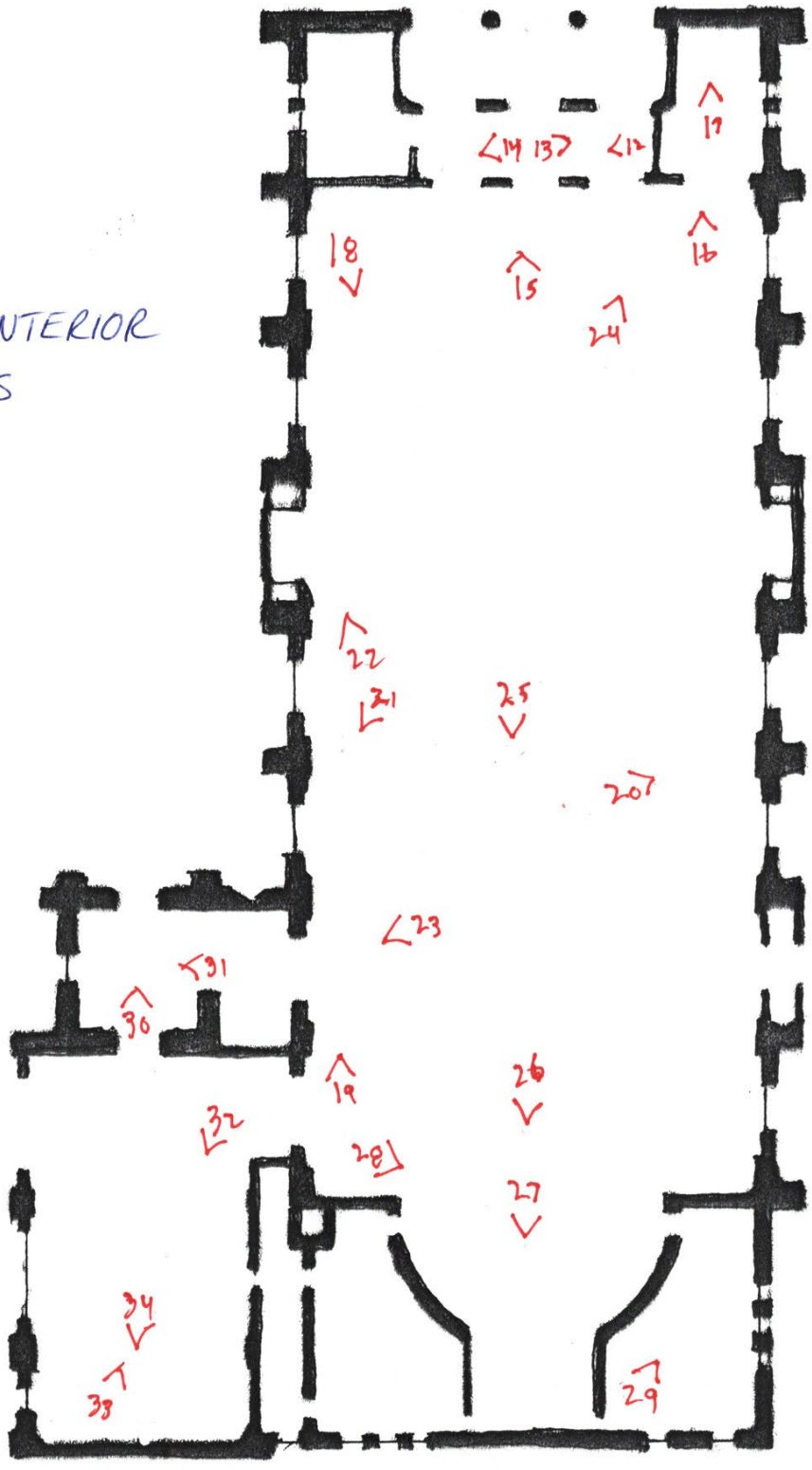
Photo Key

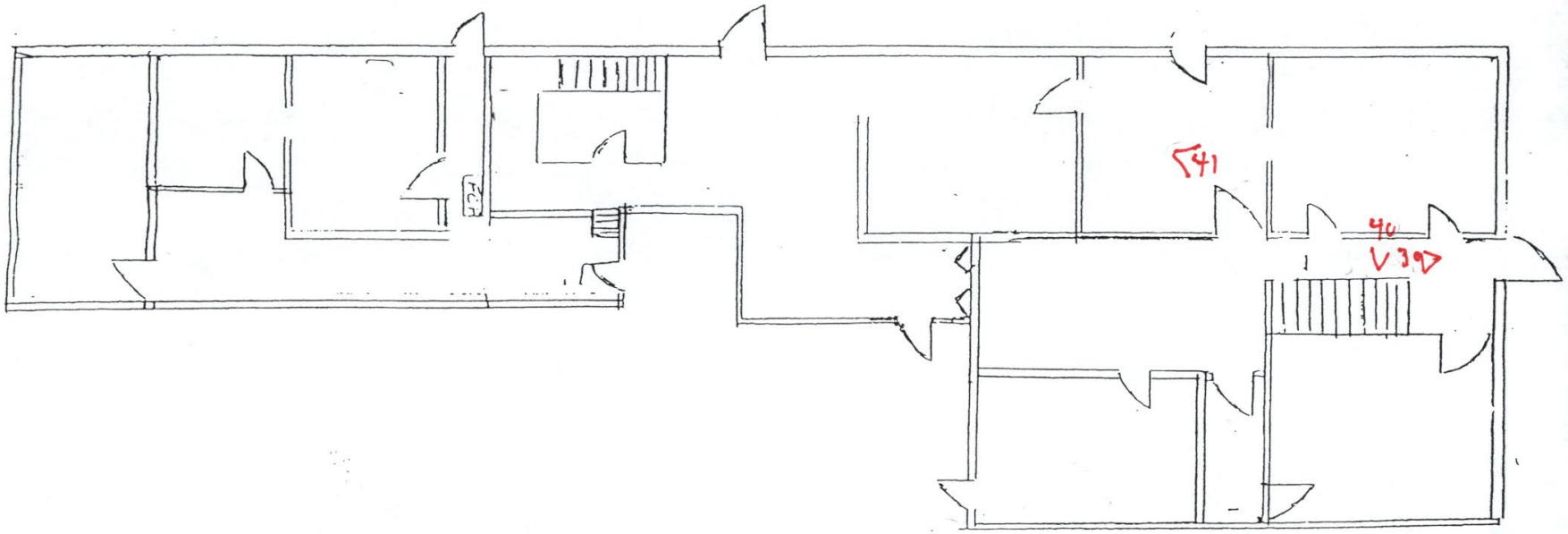
N

Exterior Photos

N

Church Interior Photos





RECTORY FIRST FLOOR

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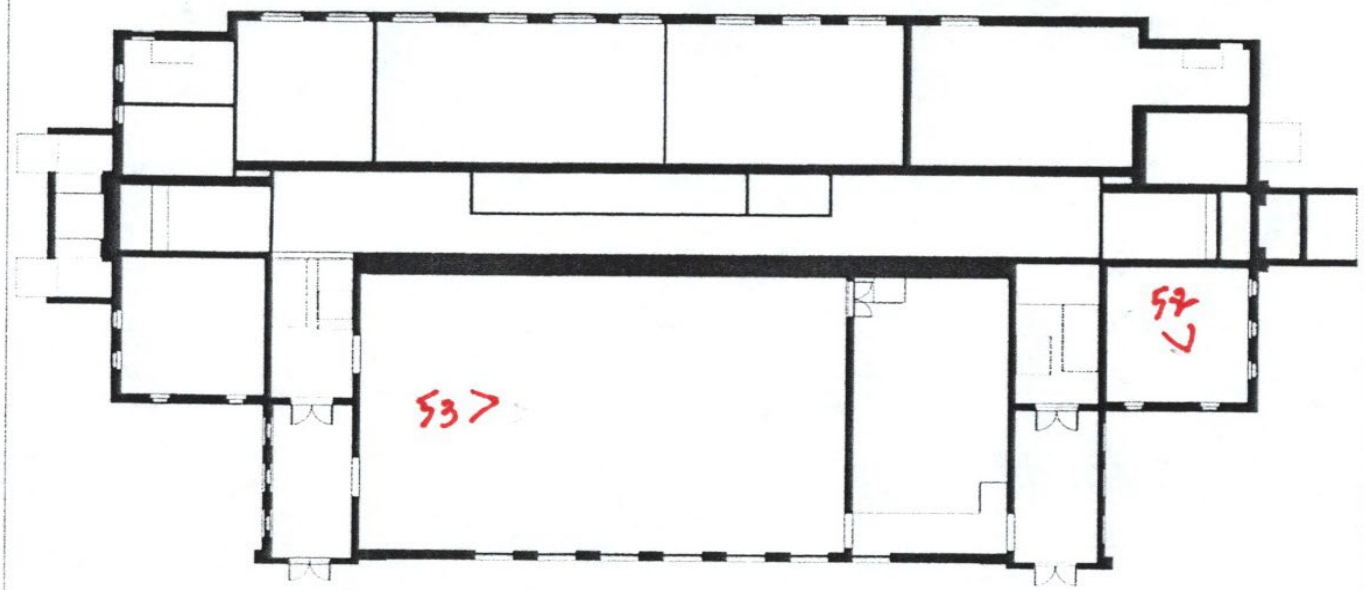


TrueScan

www.Trueecan3d.com

No.	Description	Date

E Main St School

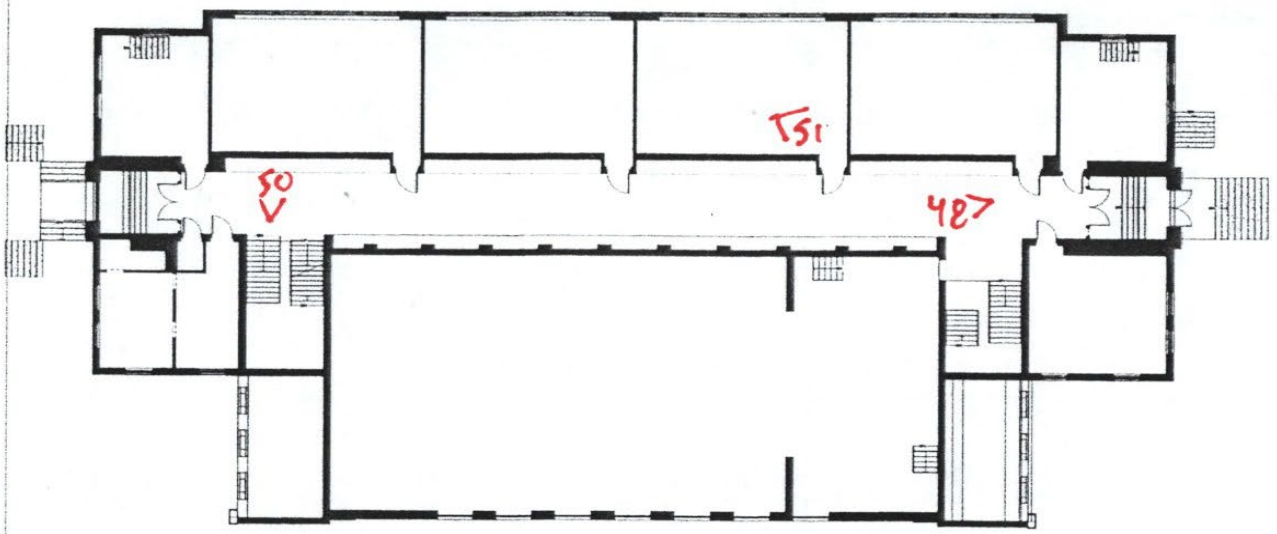
Basement RCP

Project Number	210861.001
Date	Issue Date
Drawn By	Author
Checked By	Checker

A105

HIGH SCHOOL BASEMENT

N



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No.	Description	Date

E Main St School

Level 1 Floor Plan

Project Number	210861.001
Date	Issue Date
Drawn By	Author
Checked By	Checker

A103

HIGH SCHOOL FIRST FLOOR

N

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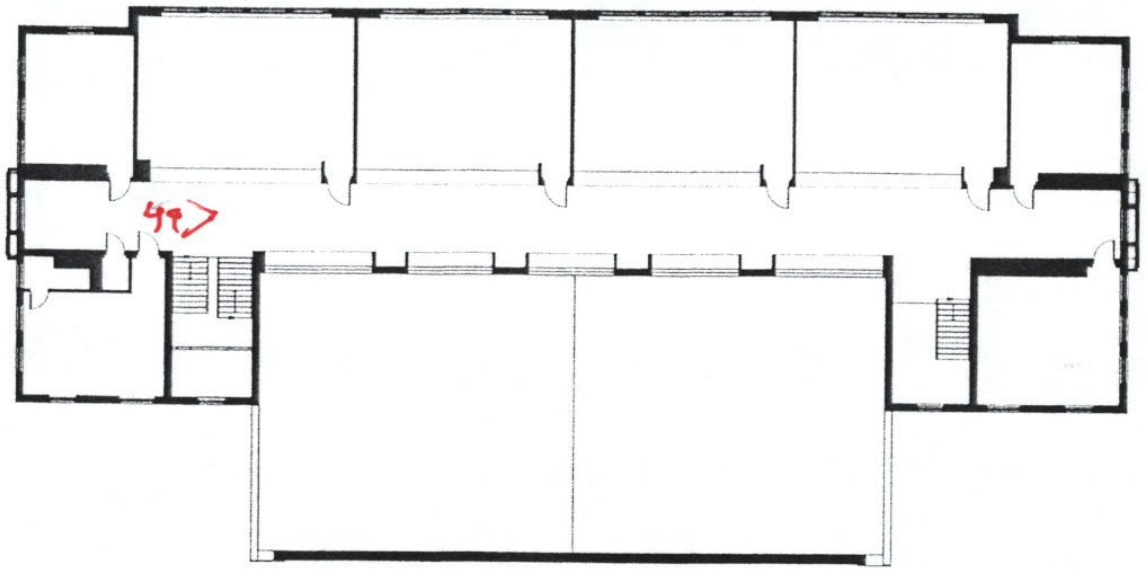

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No.	Description	Date

E Main St School

Level 2 Floor Plan

Project Number	210861.001
Date	Issue Date
Drawn By	Author
Checked By	Checker

A104

HIGH SCHOOL SECOND FLOOR

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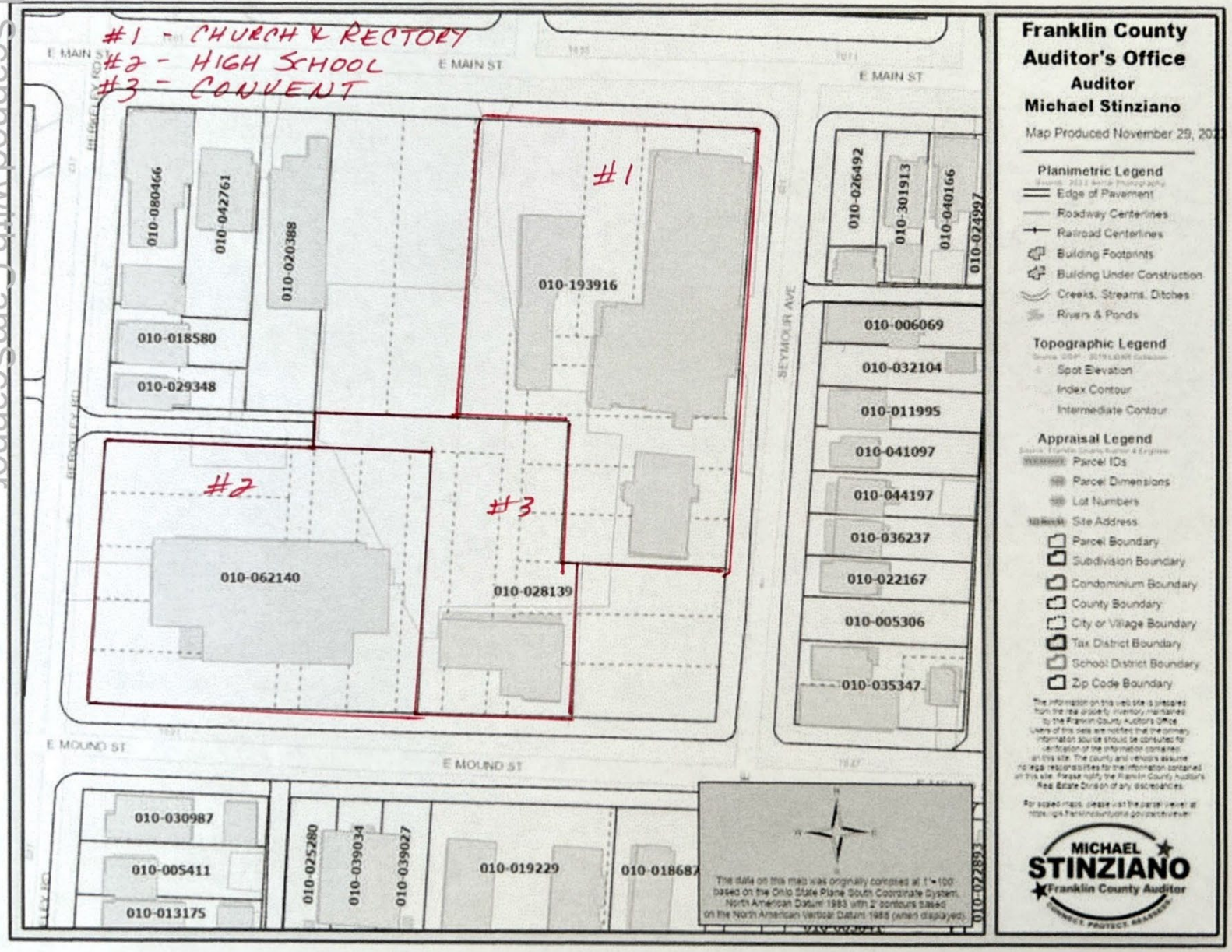
CONVENT
INTERIOR PHOTOS

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH, RECTORY, HIGH SCHOOL & CONVENT
SITE PLAN



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